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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Bevanites And TUC

THE British Labour Party's manifesto outlining the political, social and economic programme to be adopted if and when the Socialists regain parliamentary power is interesting and intriguing in a number of ways, not the least being the timing of its publication. It is presented precisely one week before the left-wing Bevanites are scheduled to have their show-down with the Trades Union Congress over the appointment of trade union leaders to the Conservative Government's Iron and Steel Board. Thus, while the Party's manifesto suggests that the Bevanites have (at least temporarily) composed their differences with the centre and right-wing groups over general principles, the antagonism between the Socialist parliamentary "rebels" and the Trades Union Congress, who represent the backbone of the Labour Party, is sharper today than ever before. In fact it can be fairly described as open war between the two factions, and is fully liable to split the Socialist party asunder.

THE background to the dispute between the Bevanites and the TUC is not without importance. As long ago as 1949 the General Council of the Trades Union Congress declared that among those appointed to the boards of public corporations under nationalisation "should be persons whose experience has been obtained in trade unionism, and who, although in no way accountable to any other interest than the public for their decisions, will ensure that the views of the industry's workpeople shall receive full understanding and consideration." The Bevanites insist that this contention is invalidated by the fact that in the case of iron and steel, State ownership is being replaced by private ownership and the creation of a statutory board. The Trades Union Congress argues the spirit and meaning of the 1949 dictum is fully preserved by the appointment to the new board of men chosen from the trade unions. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, has the goodwill of the General Council of the TUC in making the appointments.

THERE is yet another aspect of the falling out between the Bevanites and the TUC. Strong, even bitter controversy has arisen between the Labour Left and the Congress over the TUC's critical attitude to some of the Bevanites' proposals in the formulation of a new Labour Party policy. It is these criticisms which have lashed the extreme left-wingers into denouncing the TUC's decision to permit trade unionists to serve on the new Iron and Steel Board. The Bevanites have even gone as far as to suggest that a trade union leader who joins a board which is to undo Socialist policy is guilty of sabotage. The accusation has outraged union leaders who see in the Bevanites' manoeuvre an attempt to ram Labour Party policy down the throat of the TUC. Next Wednesday's show-down between the opposing factions will take place behind closed doors, but its outcome is bound to test, more fully than any of the Parliamentary Labour Party's disputes, the future unity of British Socialism as a cohesive political organisation.

Anti-Govt Demonstration By East Berlin Workers

COMMUNIST OFFICIALS HOWLED DOWN Win Concessions

Bid To Conquer Mountain Fails

Katmandu, June 16.

The Japanese bid to conquer the 26,658-foot Himalayan peak Mansalu has failed, according to a source in regular contact with the expedition.

The assault party of three turned back from a height of 25,420 feet, with still 1,238 feet to go. They were unable to climb higher owing to bad weather.

The 15-man expedition, led by Y. Mito, 54-year-old businessman and experienced mountaineer, set out from Katmandu at the beginning of April.

The expedition, sponsored by the Japanese Alpine Club, and accompanied by 15 Sherpas and 300 porters carrying gear and stores weighing 7½ tons, including special oxygen equipment.

Little was heard from the expedition after it set up its fifth and last camp at a height of 25,000 feet last month. In the past week, there had been some anxiety for the safety of the climbers.

Mount Mansalu, among the world's eight highest peaks, has not so far been conquered. (A report that the expedition had failed, published in the Hindustan Times Evening News in New Delhi, did not say whether the expedition was making further attempts, or was returning. The monsoon breaks along the Himalayas at this period of the year, with stream rain and, at higher altitudes, snow.)

All members of the expedition are well, according to a communication from Mr. Mito, their leader today.—Reuter.

EVEREST QUESTIONS

London, June 16.

Questions about the transmission of the news of the conquest of Everest will be asked in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Brigadier Fitzroy MacLean, Conservative, will ask in what circumstances the news was withheld from the King of Nepal by the British Embassy in Katmandu until he had already learned of it from other sources. The same point is made in another question by Squadron Leader Emyln Carner Evans (Conservative) who is asking what arrangements were made by the British Embassy for the transmission of messages from the expedition to the London Times.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 17.

East Berlin's angry demonstrations against conditions under Communist rule surged up anew last night when 300 young strikers led thousands of marchers towards Karlshorst, seat of the Soviet occupation authority.

As they passed a lorryload of uniformed police, they roared in unison "Down with the people's police!"

News of the protests spread, and it seemed as though every taxi, motor cycle, car and lorry had joined a two-mile traffic jam behind the strikers.

This followed a day of demonstrations against the raising of "work norms", demands for better pay and the threat of a general strike—the first outburst of the kind that the well-disciplined Soviet zone has ever seen.

The demonstrators wrung a promise of concessions from Herr Fritz Selbmann, Minister of Mines and Ironworks, including cancellation of last month's order of 10 per cent more work for the same pay.

Last night a counter demonstration was started by 800 blue-shirted young Communists with banners saying "We have confidence in our Government."

Ministers who first tried to pacify the daytime demonstrators were howled down. Eyewitnesses said they heard the angry men shout: "Get out—this is a revolution!"

The crowd yelled angrily for Herr Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister, and Herr Walter Ulbricht, Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party, who was strong man behind its militant Communist line, which has now been apparently relaxed.

The demonstrations came within a few days of a reversal of East German Communist policy, promising relief to hard-pressed farmers and private businessmen.

Hundreds of workers were still demonstrating in groups at various areas of East Berlin late last night.

At one point on the United States-Soviet sector boundary, demonstrators removed wooden signs reading "Here begins the democratic (Eastern) sector."

Several speakers called on the demonstrators to hold a rally on Strausberger Platz, at one end of Stalin Alley, this morning.—Reuter.

ALARMING SIGN

Bonn, June 16.

The West German Christian Democratic Party of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said in a press statement tonight that today's demonstration by workers in East Berlin was "an alarming sign for the public of the world" showing that the suppressed East Germans wanted freedom.

It said: "It can now be seen how embittered the people in East Germany are and that the

worth only 10 francs instead of 100 francs. The Governments of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia protested at the devaluation which France contended would end illegal traffic in plaques by people said to be financing rebels.

The Governments of the three Associated States of Indo-China worked night and day to sort out financial chaos after the devaluation.

Prices in Cambodia rocketed, and people went from there to Vietnam where controls operated. A Vietnamese Government official said at the time that it would take at least a month to sort things out—then prices and living costs would soar.—Reuter.

No Quick Return Home For GIs

Washington, June 16.

The Secretary of Defence, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, at his press conference today, said it would not be safe to bring United States troops home from Korea in less than six months after an armistice is signed.

He added that how long after the troops could be brought home would depend on conditions and the decision would have to be made at that time.

Answering questions on the Korean situation, Mr. Wilson said the evidence indicates that there is going to be a truce though he does not know how soon.

He added he did not know why the Reds are attacking so intensely at this stage. Mr. Wilson observed that he does not understand the Oriental mind very well. From the American point of view, he said, it would seem that a side desiring a truce would not want to intensify its military effort when a truce is within reach, lest this makes an agreement more difficult.

AVOIDS QUESTIONS

Mr. Wilson avoided answering the question of whether the Defence Department would recommend a "cut off date" for the purpose of establishing the line of demarcation between the two sides for the purpose of the armistice.

The reporter asking this question pointed out that if it is now, the line of demarcation would change every day.

The question of Mr. Wilson's so-called "stretch-out" of air force production occupied most of the press conference time. He gave the reporters explanations of complex production techniques.

He smoked one cigarette after another, and when answering some particularly difficult point, he talked with a cigarette in the corner of his mouth.

Only at one point did his voice turn sharp. That was when a reporter asked him whether he agreed with the theory that traitors in the Defence Department were responsible for the ammunition shortage which existed in Korea some time ago.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

More Trouble Expected

Berlin, June 17.

An uneasy calm hung over this divided city today following angry anti-Communist demonstrations yesterday in East Berlin.

There was a foreboding of more trouble for the Communist rulers of East Germany. Striking building workers who precipitated yesterday's demonstrations have called a mass rally in Stalin Alley—East Berlin's "first Socialist street"—for today, where they are expected to picket for a general strike.

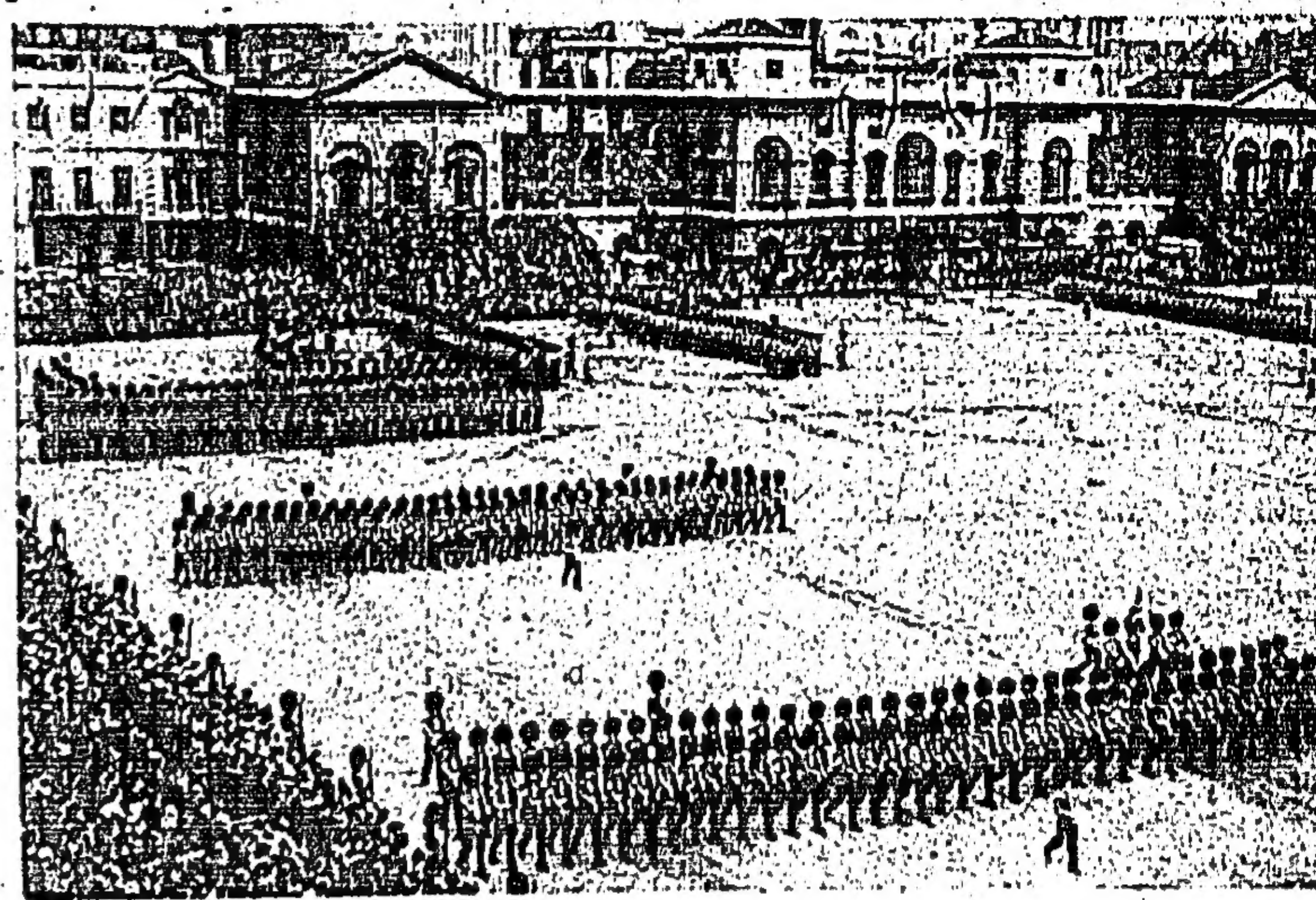
In West Berlin, the Social Democratic Party has invited East and West Berliners to a mass rally in the Kreuzberg district in the United States sector.

Demonstrators were marching through the city till late last night, shouting anti-Communist slogans, defacing Communist slogans on walls and tearing down Communist emblems on buildings.

Violence flared up in at least one spot when demonstrators clashed with Communist youths staging counter demonstrations under the slogan "Long live the Government."

East Berlin police, though keeping a meticulous check on all gatherings and movements in the town, stood by without taking any action.—Reuter.

TROOPING THE COLOUR



The traditional ceremony of Trooping the Colour on the Queen's official birthday took place at Horse Guards Parade last Thursday. Picture shows the guards marching past.—London Express.

Eisenhower Unlikely To Commute Rosenbergs' Death Sentences

Washington, June 16.

Clergymen who pleaded with President Eisenhower for the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today said the President indicated he would not commute the death sentences.

The couple, due to die on Thursday as atom spies, signed an appeal to the President for clemency today. Mr. Eisenhower turned down a similar appeal on February 11.

Four clergymen spent half an hour at the White House and afterwards one of them, the Reverend Daniel Ridout, negro secretary of the Baltimore area of the Methodist Church, said the President "indicated he would not commute the sentence."

THE POLISH EMBASSY announced here today that Poland would receive the Rosenbergs if the Americans would relieve them and let them go there.

A State Department spokesman called this "an impermissible" and a crude move to stir up worldwide sympathy, and said "We will not answer it."

Poland said its offer of asylum was at the suggestion of the Polish Red Cross.

The Rosenbergs' two children, Michael, 19, and Robert, 6, visited them in Sing Sing prison today—perhaps for the last time.

They will not see their parents again unless the Rosenbergs' execution is put off by last-minute court action or an act of clemency by President Eisenhower.

The group backing "Save the Rosenbergs" demonstrations—"The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case"—redoubled their efforts to secure Presidential intervention today.

The Rosenbergs' lawyers, fighting to delay the execution, won permission yesterday from Mr. Justice William Douglas, of the Supreme Court, to present to him today what they called new arguments.

After waiting outside his chambers in the Supreme Court building today for an hour and a half, they sent in more "legal papers" to Mr. Douglas through the clerk of the Court.—Reuter.

CLEMENCY APPEAL

Washington, June 16.

The condemned atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, today signed an appeal for clemency to President Eisenhower, it was reported here.

This is the second time that the couple asked for presidential clemency.

Their lawyer, Mr. Emmanuel Bloch, today flew from New York to Washington to deliver copies of the appeal to the White House and the Federal Department of Justice.—France-Press.

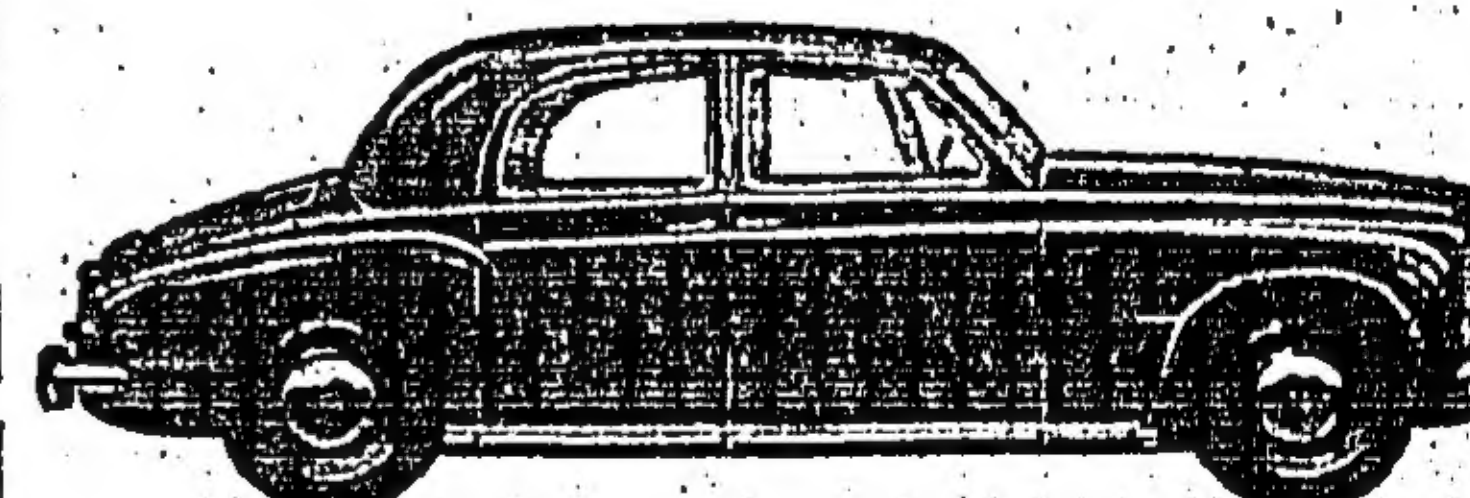
MAINTAIN INNOCENCE

New York, July 16.

The lawyer for the condemned couple, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison next Thursday, told journalists that his clients still maintained that they were innocent of the spy charges of which they were convicted.

Replying to questions before he left by plane for Washington with the second appeal to President Eisenhower for clemency, Mr. Emmanuel Bloch said that his clients "would die if they must—with dignity."

He concluded that in his opinion, the Rosenbergs would, therefore, make no confession.—France-Press.



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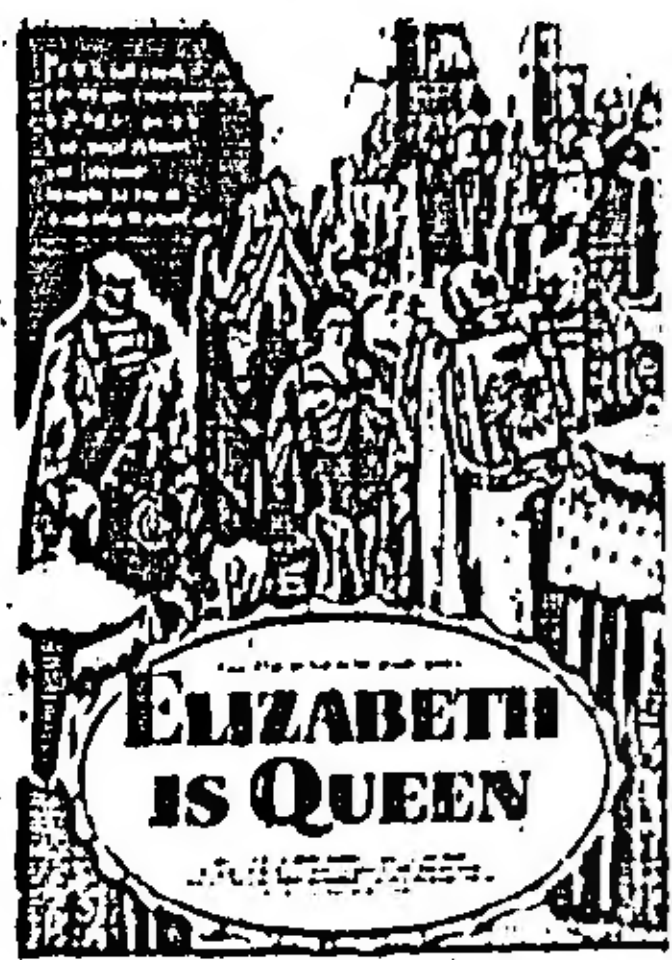
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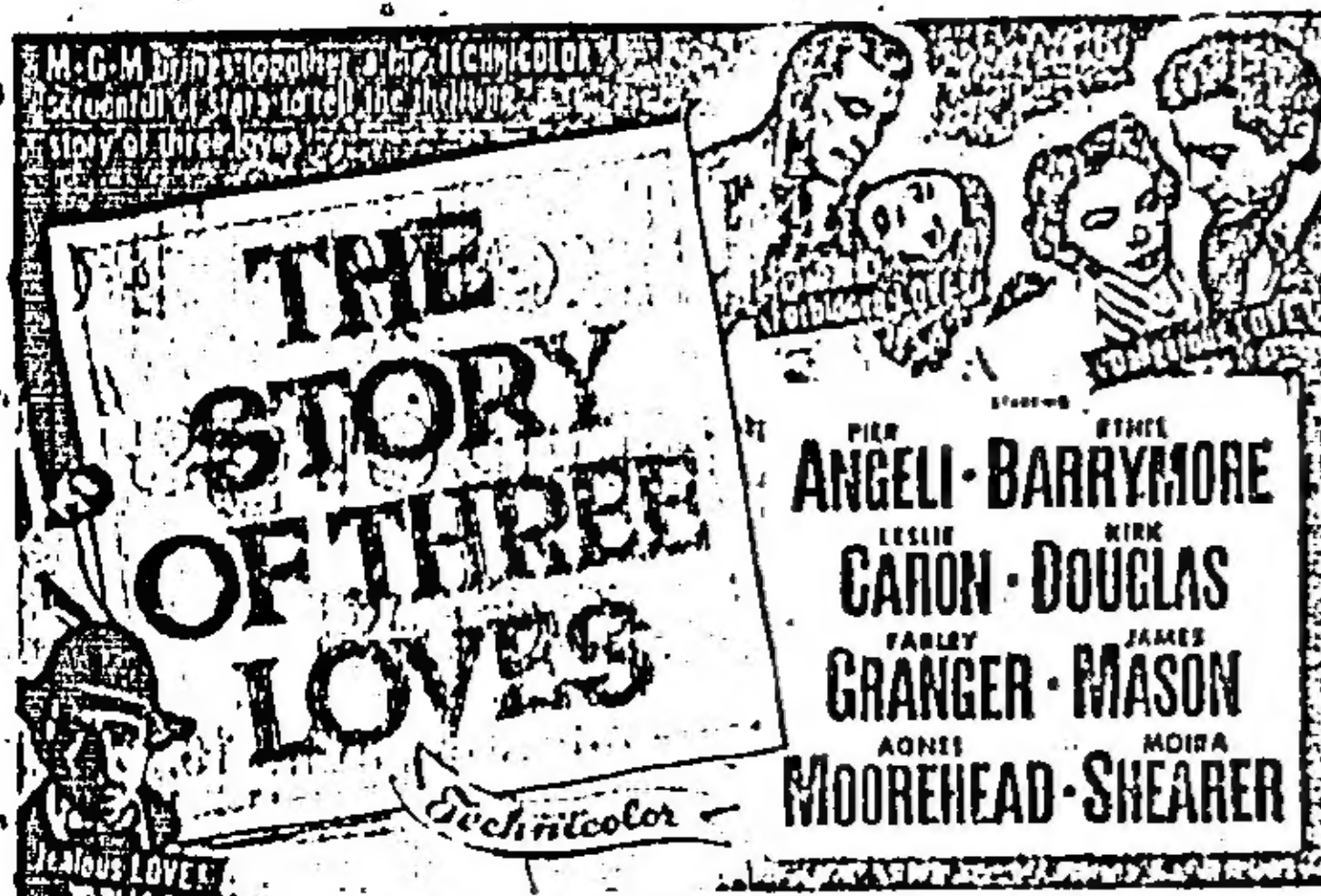
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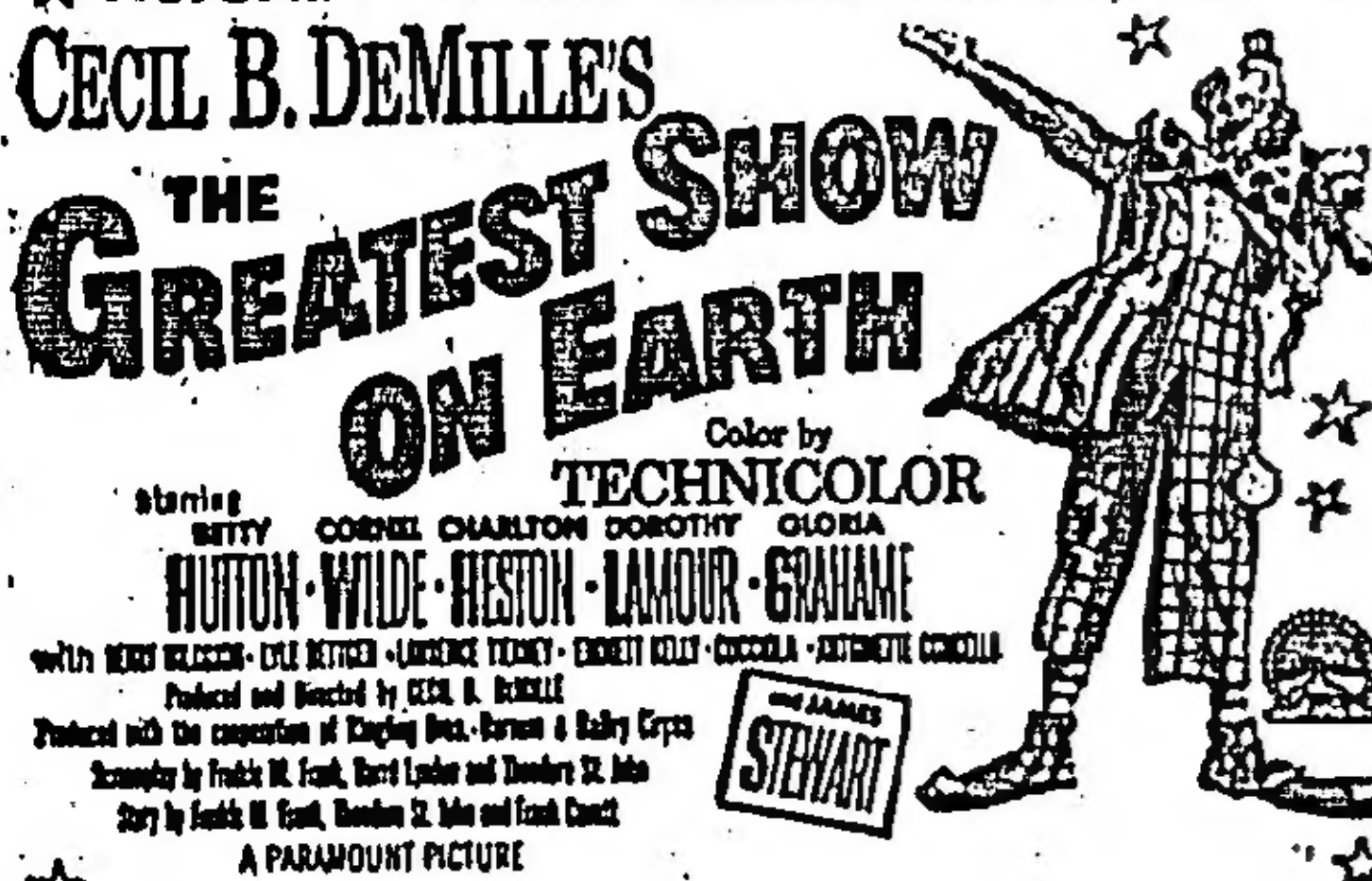


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Japan Makes Urgent Appeal For Freeing World Trade



Famous film star Errol Flynn seen kissing the hand of 23-year-old Miss Synnove Gulbrandsen, a shorthand-typist in Oslo, after she had been elected "Miss Norway 1953". Errol Flynn had flown to Oslo from Italy, in order to have the first dance with the winner of the contest. The proceeds of the competition went to a fund for helping sick Norwegians suffering from Polio.—Express Photo.

Quick Action By Senate

Washington, June 16. The Senate today passed and sent to the House of Representatives a bill giving one million tons of wheat to Pakistan by August. The bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 17. The measure was introduced by Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) and was sponsored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The bill provides for the shipment of wheat to Pakistan by August. The Senate also passed a bill to provide for the shipment of wheat to Pakistan by August. The bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 17. The measure was introduced by Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) and was sponsored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The bill provides for the shipment of wheat to Pakistan by August.

Russians Said Deserters

Linz, June 16. Austrian police said today that civilians had reported seeing three Russian soldiers enter the American zone with the intention of giving themselves up to the Americans. The police said three soldiers, one of them an officer, were seen by civilians last Sunday on the American side of the Danube having crossed in a boat from the Russian side. They were asking their way to the German frontier and said they proposed to give themselves up to the authorities in the American zone of Germany.—Reuter.



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TYRONE POWER



NIGHTMARE ALLEY

"Book-Burning Campaign"

Washington, June 16. Senator Thomas Hennings (Democrat, Missouri), told the Senate today that "the current campaign to burn books" was ordered by the Eisenhower Administration. He praised the President for his speech last Sunday telling a college graduating class "not to join the book burners" but Senator Hennings added: "All the State Department has to do is stop burning books."

The President's words had been taken by United States newspapers as an unspecified reference to Senator Joseph McCarthy's influence in getting the State Department to remove thousands of books from Government information libraries overseas.

Senator Hennings said "It matters little whether the removal literally takes the form of burning or consists of stowing the books in basements and warehouses."

Earlier, another Democrat, Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, said the President's injunction against "book burnings" was a "pitiful thing."

Senator Karl Mundt (Republican, South Dakota) said the President had failed to distinguish between books bought by the Government and books purchased by private institutions or citizens.

Senator Joseph McCarthy told reporters he does not believe President Eisenhower's denunciation of "book burners" was aimed at him but "it has burned no books."

Senator McCarthy said members of the Eisenhower Administration ordered the removal of books by Communist authors from the overseas libraries.—Reuter.

General Laurin took over his duties as French Far East Air Force Commander from General Lionel Chassin. General Chassin has completed his 30-month term.—France-Press.

Tokyo, June 16. The Yoshida Government today issued an urgent appeal to the free world countries to "open" their doors to trade.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Katsuo Okazaki, made the plea in the course of a policy speech in the Diet in which he deplored the growing trend toward protectionism which, he said, was based on narrow-minded policies.

During the session marking the resumption of the 16th postwar Parliament, Premier Shigeru Yoshida and two others of his Cabinet Ministers emphasized in the strongest terms the weakness of Japan in the stepped-up period of international competition expected after a Korean truce.

Mr Yoshida himself outlined steps to gird Japanese industry for the battle, putting emphasis on the "markets of Asia."

Both Mr Yoshida and Mr Okazaki put the capital and technical know how of Japan at the services of Asiatic rehabilitation.

Mr Okazaki added candidly, "This is because economic property in the Asian countries would, in the long run, be very much to our benefit in acquiring necessary materials and increasing our trade."

Barriers going up. In urging the elimination of trade barriers, Mr Okazaki declared, "An expansion of the scale of international commerce through free trade is not only necessary for our country but also indispensable to the economic progress and higher standards of living throughout the world. But even some of the free nations are raising Customs barriers or instituting trade restriction measures to maintain their individual international balances or to protect certain sections of their own industries and thereby seeking to balance their trade in diminished proportions."

"We resolutely request the putting into operation in every part of the world of a commerce and trade system under which all countries will open their doors to one another and be able to develop their respective economies more freely."

Mr Yoshida, his Finance Minister, Mr Sankuro Ogasawara, and his Minister in Charge of the Economic Deliberation Board, Mr Kiyohiko Okano, mapped out a programme to prepare Japanese economy for the trade war.

NO SUBSIDIES. This included: the strengthening of commercial firms, the relaxation of the anti-monopoly law, measures to lower the cost of production, restriction of non-essential imports and expanding the merchant marine.

Mr Ogasawara said, however, that the Government would "avoid the easy method of subsidies."

Mr Okano, in reviewing Japan's economy during the 1952 fiscal year, said that the "industrial output recovered to a considerably high level" but exports had lagged.

He said that the minerals and industrial output index for the fiscal year 1952 was 140 per cent of prewar levels, the agriculture, forestry and fishing index was 110 per cent and the consumers' index was 97 per cent. But the international balance sheet showed an import surplus of "about \$100,000,000."—United Press.

JAPANESE ALARM. A message in the Financial Times maintained that Japan shared British alarm at the American protectionist trend in the sphere of trade.

This paper's Tokyo correspondent declared that the Japanese Government is increasing top level pressure in Tokyo for semi-official assurances of reasonable freedom from tariff restrictions against staple Japanese exports.

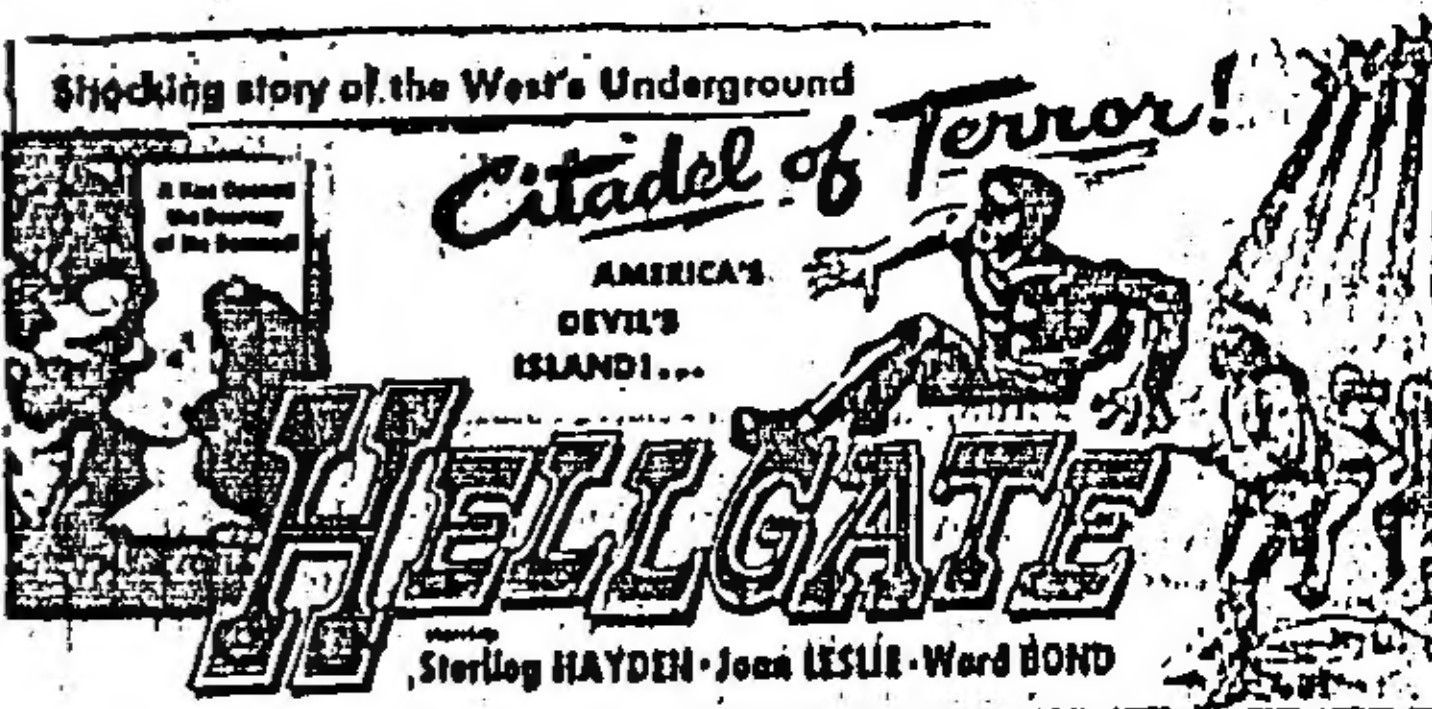
"The Japanese complain that, in the absence of such assurances of continuity of trade they cannot take action to rationalize specialized branches of industry."

"However, they submit, if guarantees are forthcoming that specified Japanese products would be welcome for a reasonable long period in sufficient quantities, Japan could proceed to expand production, improve quality and reduce costs."

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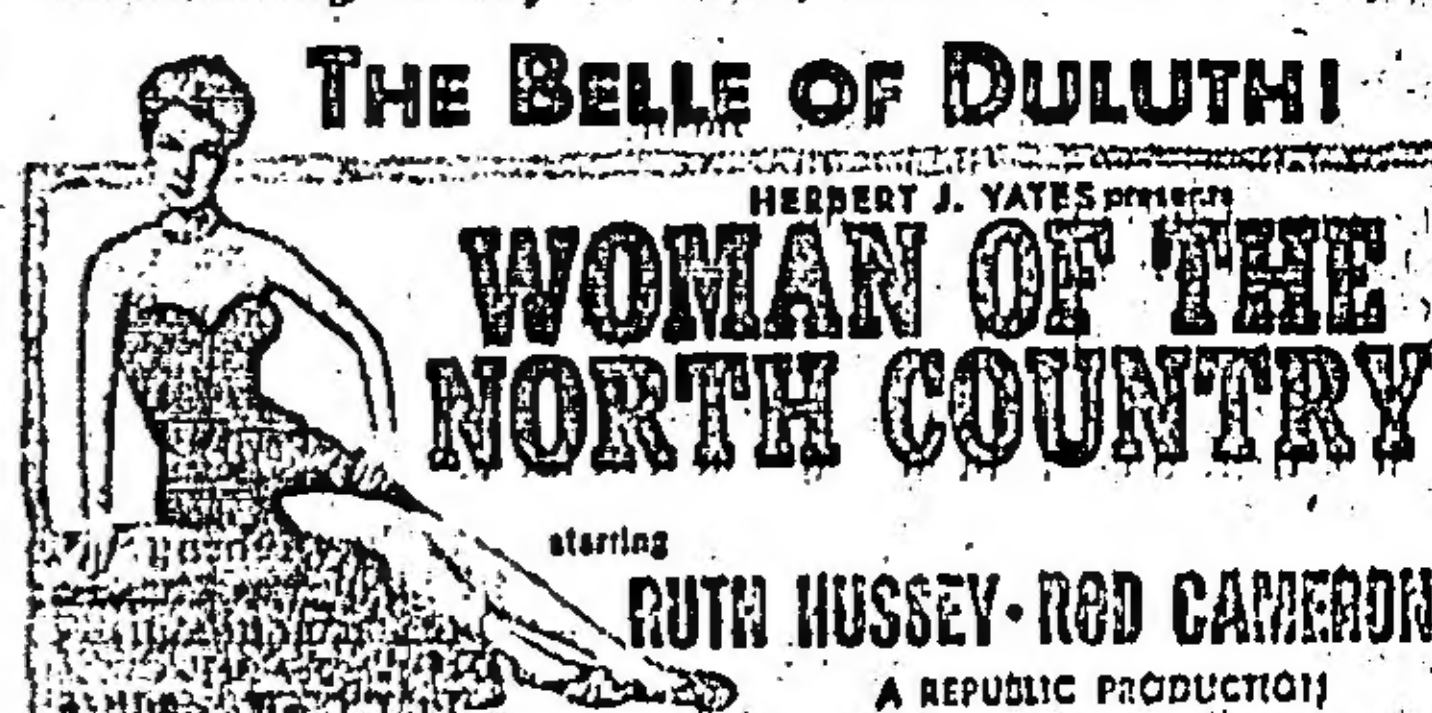
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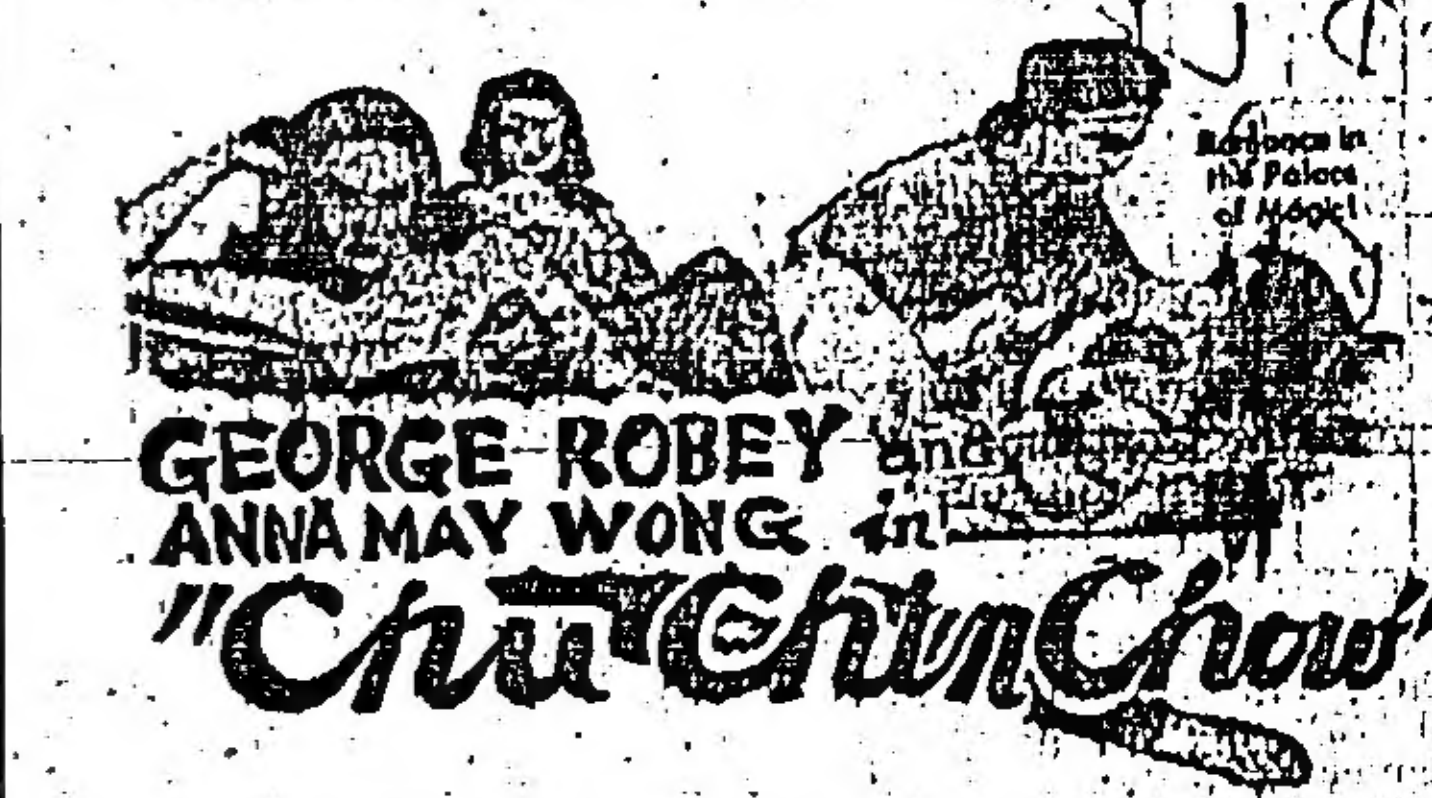


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EMPIRE: Added Latest Paramount News



JAPAN AS ARSENAL OF ASIA

Storm Brewing Over Plan By Industrialists

Ambitious Scheme To Restore Nation To Pre-War Position

New York, June 16.

A major political battle appeared certain to develop over plans of Japanese industrialists and some Government officials to restore their country to its former position as Asia's arsenal, William Jordan wrote in the New York Times today.

He said that a threat to Premier Shigeru Yoshida had developed this week with the disclosure of some elements of a five-year defence plan worked out by the Government National Safety Agency.

The correspondent said that the plan called for a military buildup which by 1958 would give the army-like Safety Corps 200,000 men, provide 150,000 tons of coastal patrol shipping, including five aircraft carriers, and establish an air force of about 1,500 military planes, half of them jets.

The Japanese Constitution forbids the maintenance of armed forces and sentiment against rearmament was extremely strong, he said.

But the announcement of the plan barely scratches the surface of the elaborate programme already completed by leading Japanese industrialists for rebuilding the arms industry and strengthening Japan's armed forces.

Despite serious political and economic obstacles, they were confident that within a few years Japan would be shouldering all or most of the burden of its own defence, Mr Jordan wrote.

To attain this goal, they were counting heavily on co-operation from the Japanese Government and the friendly assistance of the United States. Japanese arms and ammunition makers regarded the conclusion of a military assistance agreement with the United States as a necessary requirement for the revival of their industry, he said.

SECRET PLANS

The correspondent said that most Japanese were convinced that the United States would be willing to do all in its power to restore Japan to a position of military strength and they confidently expected that an agreement for United States aid under the Mutual Security Programme would be reached this year.

Secret plans had been submitted to the Japanese Government and United States officials in the Far East calling for the production of \$350,000,000 worth of weapons and ammunition in the next two years for sale to the United States.

Under a more extensive plan, the correspondent said, the Japanese Federation of Economic organizations expected that by 1960 Japan would have:

1. A 300,000-man army.
2. 200,000 tons of naval patrol craft.
3. 2,700 military aircraft.

"There is no question in the minds of Japanese munitions makers that if they can overcome the political and economic obstacles it will not be long before their dream of making

Japan the arsenal of Asia will be realized," he concluded.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON REACTS

Washington, June 16. The United States is helping Japan to rearm to adequate defence levels but is not proposing creation of a new "arsenal of Asia" in Japan, Government officials said today.

They were commenting on recent press reports from Tokyo which said that Japanese industrialists were planning to restore the nation to its pre-war role as a major arms producer and were hopeful of United States help.

In military and political circles here, it was said that while "massive" armament production was not being encouraged, United States policy was to aid the Japanese arms industry so that national security forces could be adequately equipped for self defence.

Spokesmen said this involved "limited" assistance, pointing out that the rearmament help given to Japan was very much less than that provided for European nations.

The public discussion in Japan on the question of rearmament is being closely followed in the State Department here. Officials noted that the Japanese Peace Treaty recognized that a capacity for self defence was an essential attribute of security and also that the Japanese Constitution contained certain restrictions on development of the nation's military power.

OFFSHORE ORDERS

In the State and Defence Departments, officials professed no official knowledge of the reported plans of the Japanese industrialists for an eight-year rearmament programme costing about \$1,000 million a year, of which half would be bought from the United States.

At present the United States is helping Japan build up her security forces, placing dollar-backed orders in Japanese arms

factories and extending aid on the same basis as that provided for other Allies under the foreign aid programme.

A State Department spokesman told Reuters: "Part of our assistance to Japan involves a limited amount of offshore procurement (United States military orders given to Japanese factories)."

"This is designed to help build the capacity to produce certain items needed by the Japanese defence forces. In Japan, both private industry and the Government are interested in these developments and their relationship to Japan's economy."

NO GRANDIOSE PLAN
He added that he knew of no "grandiose plan for the rebuilding of Japan as the arsenal of Asia."

Defence Department officials were reluctant to comment officially on the press reports but it was learned that military authorities here favoured greater armament production than at present in Japan.

However, it was emphasized that the whole question of rearmament was one for decision by the Japanese Government and people.

Over the past year, United States military authorities reported to have placed contracts with about \$52 million in Japan's factories for equipment and small arms.

Though no figures were immediately available here for military contracts to be placed in the coming year, it was learned that the amounts would be substantially above those of the past year.—Reuter.

U.S. Envoy Returns To Britain

London, June 16.

Mr Winthrop Aldrich, United States Ambassador to Britain, returned to London by air today from New York.

Mr Aldrich has had talks with President Eisenhower in Washington.—Reuter.

Crowds Visit The Abbey



Londoners and Coronation visitors queued in thousands to see Westminster Abbey in its Coronation setting, with replicas of the Crown Jewels. Here the queue is seen around the door on which stands the Throne.—Express Photo.

Turn For Better In Talks On Burma Situation

Bangkok, June 16.

Talks on the withdrawal of General Li Mi's troops from Burma took a turn for the better today when the heads of the four delegations met at the same table for the first time "informally" since the meeting opened on May 23.

The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Colonel I Fu De, and the Burmese delegate, Colonel Aung Gyi, sat together for the first time at the usual meeting table in the United States Embassy with Colonel Chantchai Chuanhawan, the Thai delegate, and Colonel Raymond B. Palmer, the American Military Attache and the United States delegate.

Although the meeting was described as informal, it was reliably learned that the Chinese delegate openly admitted the presence of Nationalist troops in

Burma only served to ridicule Nationalist China in the eyes of the world and that their withdrawal was necessary.

The major part of the proposals and counter-proposals between Burma and Nationalist China have been agreed upon, according to one source, and whatever differences remained were expected to be solved amicably. The same source intimated that Col I Fu De had brought with him a new proposal from Taipei.

The source added that some of the proposals had already been accepted by the Burmese delegate while some, particularly those of a political nature, had been rejected and counter-proposals made.

It was understood that the Nationalist delegate would have to refer the counter-proposals to Formosa.

FINANCE SNAG
Questions which remain to be settled include:

- 1.—How many troops can be withdrawn from Burma.
- 2.—Who is going to pay the cost of the withdrawal.
- 3.—How can the Nationalist Government finance the troops once they are on Nationalist soil in Formosa?

There were suggestions, presumably from the Nationalist delegate, that the United Nations or the United States pay or help to pay the cost of the evacuation of Nationalist troops, but no definite decision has been made on this point.

The Nationalists are also said to have advanced the suggestion that their Government cannot finance the troops after they are on Formosa as the Government is already loaded with a heavy burden.

It was suggested again that it would be necessary to find financial aid to cope with this problem of feeding and housing the withdrawn troops.

It would be difficult for the Nationalists to guarantee the safety of members of the four Powers meeting here if they proceed to Mong Hsat, it was pointed out by the Nationalist delegate.

It was, therefore, suggested that the Nationalists send officer representatives from Mong Hsat in Burma to Bangkok in order to give the necessary details needed by the Commission.

The next meeting of the Commission is expected to discuss the cease-fire question which is also not yet settled.

Nationalist officers from Mong Hsat are expected here soon.—United Press

KOREA PREMIER SAYS SOUTH WILL FIGHT ON

New York, June 16.

Mr Paik Too Chin, Prime Minister of South Korea, who arrived in New York today by air from London on his way to Washington to confer with President Eisenhower, told reporters at the airport that there was little possibility that the President of South Korea, Mr Syngman Rhee, would change his views regarding the truce.

He said that Mr Rhee's views "are not his views but the views of the Korean people."

There was little possibility of any change in the resolution of the Korean people to fight on, he added.

Asked if the latest Communist offensive might bring about a change, Mr Chin replied: "We experienced that several times in the past, the pushing and pulling of war, the ups and downs. That is not a startling factor or a frightening development."

Mr Chin said that if the Communist leaders are successful in the military offensive now in progress, "I would ask them what is your intention?"

"I assume their purpose is to gain ground before the line of demarcation is set," he added. "After his discussion with President Eisenhower in Washington tomorrow, Mr Chin said: 'We will have a chance to discuss our common problems, the truce problem, and problems of military and economic aid.'"

GRATEFUL TO U.S.
"Rehabilitation... has no connection with the fighting or the truce. Whether the fighting goes on or not rehabilitation must get started right away," he said.

Mr Chin said that he was "grateful to the United States Government and the people who have been rendering every effort to help us."

He said that his mission to the United States "was not a specific one."

Mr Chin, formerly the Korean Minister of Finance, estimated that the war damage in Korea had amounted to \$3,000,000,000. He said that the South Korean Government had a five-year plan to repair the damage.

DISHEARTENED
The delegation leader, Mr M. K. Minkasov, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union, said the most important tendency of the Russian trade unionists noticed were:

1. The wish for peace, the desire to reach the quickest ending to the war in Korea and the cessation of the so-called cold war.
2. "An enormous interest in the Soviet Union, the trend to establish friendly relations with our country."

The interview was published today in Moskovsky Sroitel (Moscow Builder)—Reuter.

Mr Chin will leave New York for Washington tonight.—Reuter.

Heaven-Scent

New York, June 16.

An African perfume company is planning to rain its scent on Paris tomorrow because it is "tired of American women smelling of French perfume."

Clouds over the city will be seeded with dry ice which has been impregnated with perfume oils. This will precipitate scented rainfall, the company said.

The plan has been assured the full cooperation of the French authorities through Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador to the United States, the company added. The method of making perfumed rain had been successfully tested over Nevada and Connecticut where the company is located, the statement said.—Reuter.

STRIKE BY AIRLINE EMPLOYEES

Paris, June 16.

A 24-hour strike by air crew and ground staff of the nationalized French airline Air France today resulted in more than 1,400 intercity Air France passengers leaving Paris by alternative means, some by other airlines, others by rail.

British European Airways ran four extra flights to London. The strike, called by Communist and non-Communist trade unions, was supported by more than 10,000 of the company's employees in France and North Africa.

Air crews struck in protest at a plan to cut down the number of flying personnel in aircraft, by merging the duties of cockpit and radio operation on some lines.

Non-flying personnel struck in support of a 20 per cent wage increase claim.

A skeleton staff among ground crews helped operate Le Bourget and Orly airports today. But booking clerks, maintenance crews and air hostesses stayed away from work. Casablanca, Algiers and Tunis were affected by the strike but postal services to Beyrouth, Abidjan and Saigon were not involved.—Reuter.

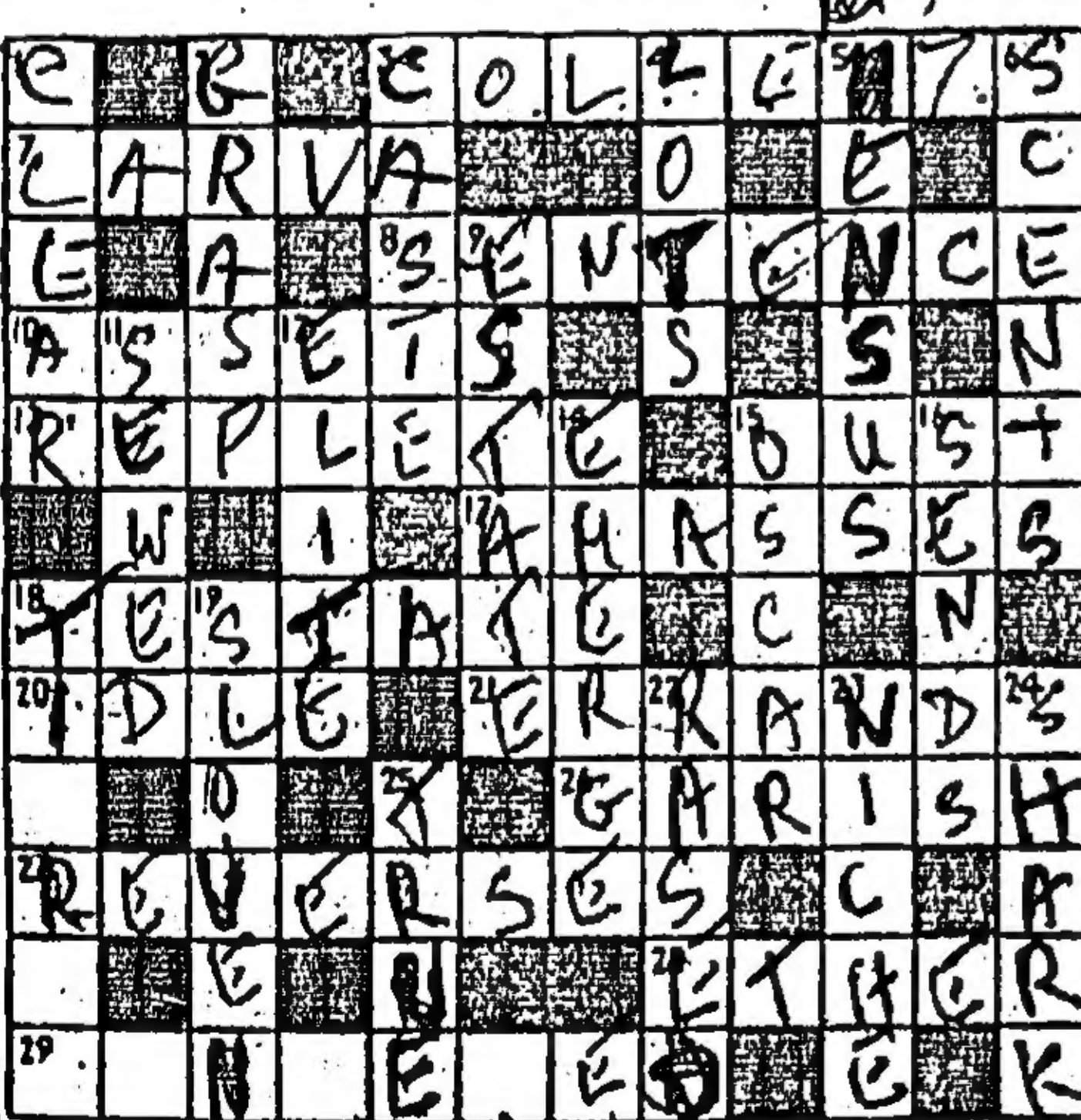
Lebanese President Visiting Jordan

Amman, June 16.

The Lebanese President, Camille Chamoun, arrived today on a two-day visit and was received by King Hussein and the Jordan Cabinet.

He will have talks with King Hussein and Premier Fawzi Muiqi on Arab questions.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 3 Gathered together (8)
 - 7 Grub (5)
 - 8 Judgment (8)
 - 10 Possessions (10)
 - 13 Full (7)
 - 15 Expel (4)
 - 17 Accumulates (7)
 - 19 Having left a will (7)
 - 20 Lazy (4)
 - 21 Commissions (7)
 - 23 Tawdry (8)
 - 27 Turns aside (8)
 - 28 Anesthetic (5)
 - 29 Melted down (8)

- DOWN
- 1 Plain (5)
 - 2 Seize (5)
 - 3 Social class (5)
 - 4 Items for sale at auction (4)
 - 5 Numeration (10)
 - 6 Aromas (10)
 - 9 Property (10)
 - 11 Bleat (5)
 - 12 Best part (5)
 - 14 Came out (6)
 - 16 Film award (5)
 - 18 Despatches (5)
 - 19 Killing (6)
 - 20 Untidy person (6)
 - 22 Levelled to the ground (5)
 - 23 Nook (5)
 - 24 Fish (5)
 - 25 Accurate (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Menle, 3. Delve, 4. Tired, 6. Teasel, 10. Fully, 11. Mingo, 12. Earn, 13. Cedar, 16. Derive, 18. Annulet, 20. Dunes, 22. Zero, 23. Atlas, 25. Gullie, 26. Thrash, 27. Irked, 28. Pines, 29. Decent. Down: 1. Potted, 2. Chairman, 3. Item, 4. Citadel, 5. Delfin, 6. Educated, 7. Villa, 14. Delegate, 15. Redolent, 16. Dusters, 17. Related, 19. Mealie, 21. Usual, 24. Slide.

Jewish Refugees Being Treated Like Outcasts

Munich, June 16.

More than 6,000 people, former Jewish inmates of Hitler's concentration camps or refugees from Communism, are living like outcasts in two camps in Bavaria.

Many of them are ill, physically or mentally. They face a future without hope or joy, and there is a saying among them that the gates to the camps lead only into them, but hardly ever out.

The camps have thus become breeding places of discontent. Focherwald camp houses nearly 2,000 Jews, some still bearing the tattoo marks of Nazi concentration camps on their forearms. Others are refugees from Eastern Europe or people who have returned to Germany because they could not start life afresh in foreign countries.

Once, Focherwald was a well-equipped, comfortable village built especially for the workers of a former ammunition factory nearby. Today, it is a run-down, overcrowded huddle of discoloured houses, although it has an excellent hospital, school and kindergarten.

TOO LITTLE

In the second camp, at Valka, near Nuremberg, there are about 3,200 people of 36 nationalities who have fled from their homes in the East or have found that they cannot return home because they co-operated with the Germans during the war or fought in the foreign S.S. units against the Soviet Union.

Conditions here are much worse than in Focherwald. Only one third of the 3,200 live in stone houses. The others have wooden huts.

The Bavarian authorities hope to break up the whole camp by the end of this year, after giving its inmates normal homes. Only a screening camp will remain there for the inter-

tion of newly arrived East European refugees.

Of the 1,940 Jews living in Focherwald, only 105 are gainfully employed. Practically all the others get welfare assistance which in Germany is described as "too little to live on, too much to die on."

A family of three gets from the welfare authorities 42 Deutsche marks for the man, 35 marks for his wife and 22 marks for the child a month, plus a 25 per cent special assistance grant and small sums for clothing and fuel. They do not have to pay rent, or charges for water, gas and electricity.

Altogether, they get about 130 marks a month (about £21 sterling), compared with the average workers' wage of about 300 marks (about £25).

The inmates of Focherwald have made something of a real community out of their camp, but they are not happy. They complain that there is little human understanding in the camp, but rather impersonal attitude of the German officials.

HANDS TIED
The German officials, on the other hand, explain that they cannot do more and that their hands are tied by the law.

Both sides appear to have a large measure of goodwill, but between them still stands the memory of what the Nazis did to the Jews and the unshakable Jewish belief that they deserve special treatment because of it. The Germans often declare that the able-bodied Jews of Focherwald ought to earn their own living instead of complaining and waiting for the state to do something for them.

But no one knows where to house them, or where to find work for them.

Almost all these Jews, too, are ineligible for emigration. Either they are ill themselves, or one of their family is ill, and so far only a few of them have been given a new chance.

The problems are much the same for the non-Jewish Volks refugees. Only a few have passed the rigid tests of immigration authorities. About 50 Volks refugees are sent to the immigration authorities every month, but so far less than ten a month have got their emigration papers and left Germany.

What remains is a congregation of Cossacks, Georgians, Circassians, Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, Gypsies, Arabs, Frenchmen, Dutchmen and many others.

BITTER CLASHES

The Frenchmen, Dutchmen and other west or north Europeans usually cannot return home because they joined the Nazi Waffen S.S. volunteer units which fought against the Soviet Union with the Germans in the last war.

In the past, there have been bitter clashes, many of them resulting in death or injury, between the different nationalities in the camp, but such cases are rare now.

The German authorities complain, however, that many of the inmates are unwilling to work, and prefer to live on black-market business or crime.

On the other hand, some gladly took training courses started in the camp some time ago.

The authorities have also introduced a scheme whereby inmates can work on a large farm nearby owned by the city of Nuremberg for "pocket money." At present, 200 persons work on this farm for an average daily wage of around two marks (three shillings four pence sterling).

American organizations in Germany have done much to help improve the facilities at Valka. During the past year, for example, they contributed over 180,000 marks (about £11,000) which were used to repair and improve living quarters and build a new laundry.—Reuter.

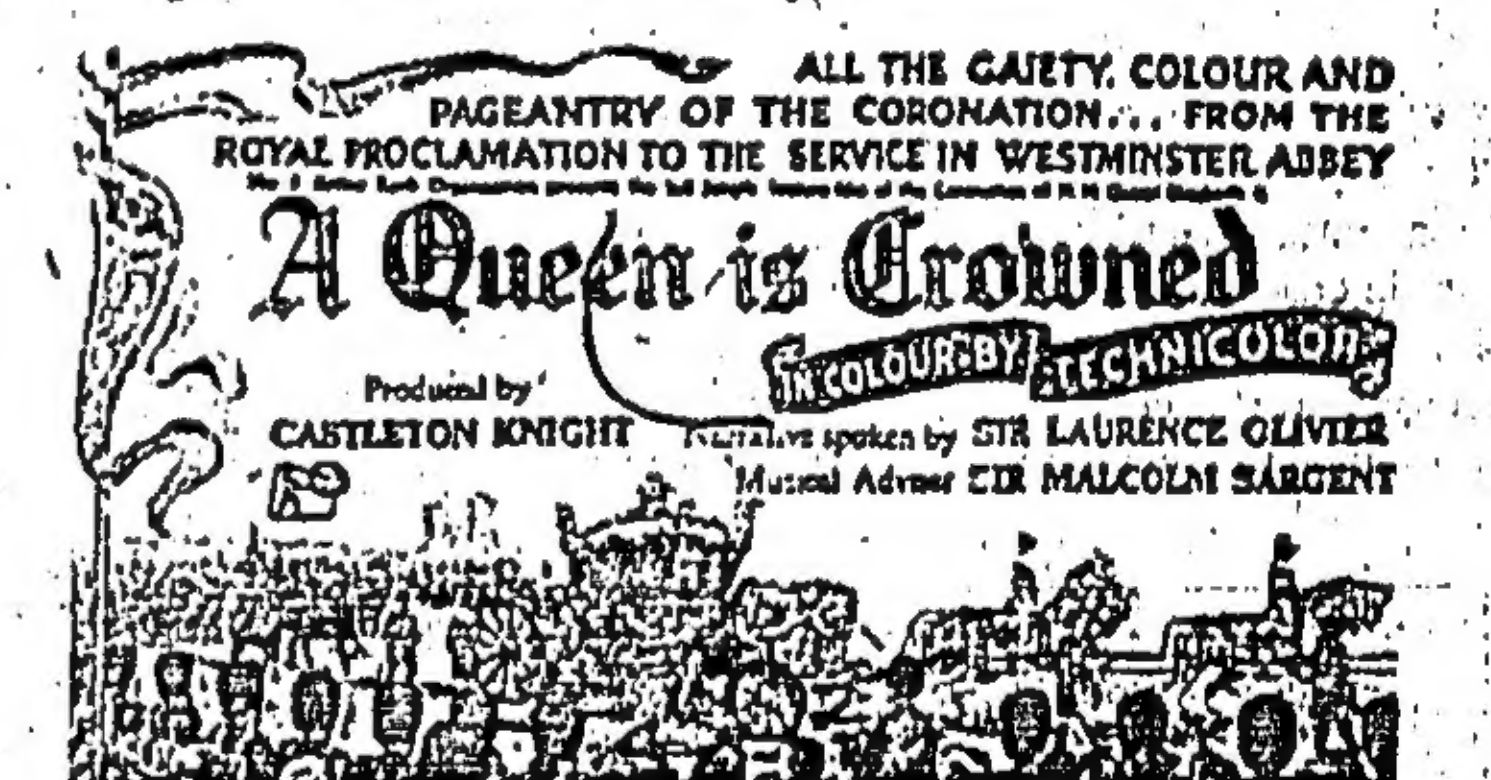
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

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PRISONER IN THE TOWER

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THE SLANDERED PRINCESS

Politicians attack her. She is a stranger in her own land. But the Princess who brought gaiety to a palace of gloom remains, above all, a brilliant mother... by SAM WHITE

Brussels. WHO is the most slandered woman in Europe? Without any question she is the Princess de Rethy, wife of ex-King Leopold of the Belgians.

Without cease since the very day she married, rumour and spite have sniped at her. In the shops of Brussels they still hang pictures of Leopold's first wife, Queen Astrid, and in so doing they not only chronicle their continuing love of that fine and tragic woman. They also chronicle their continuing hate of the commoner they feel usurped Queen Astrid's place.

Dislike of Princess de Rethy abounds. It is not whispered; it is shouted aloud that she inveigled Leopold into their wartime marriage. That she is a pro-Nazi who influenced Leopold's wartime policy. That she is the daughter of a collaborator who made a fortune out of German defence contracts.

THEY SNIPE

All these things are said about Princess de Rethy, and said by millions. No defence of her has been made. No defence of her would be countenanced in Belgium.

Yet mark this. While all Belgium gossips about Princess de Rethy with the avidity of suburban spinster sniping at "the girl next door," there are fewer than 200 of her fellow citizens who have ever met her.

What, then, is the truth about this lovely woman whose life has been ruined by gossip which in its own way has been almost as ruthless and as devastating as the car smash which ended her predecessor's? Is she an evil, malign influence on her husband and on her country? Or is she the most misunderstood woman in Europe?

IN A CONVENT

Her name was Lillian Baels. Her Flemish father was rich and distinguished and she enjoyed all the advantages that come to a girl who has such a father.

She was brought up in a convent school in London and at fashionable finish-

ing schools in France, Switzerland and Austria.

It was not until the year 1938 that she met Leopold for the first time. He was visiting Western Flanders. Her father was the Governor of that province.

She was 19 and ravishingly lovely. He was 38 and still carried the sadness he had worn since that day three years previously when disaster, sharp and sudden, had left him a widower with three young children.

THE ROMANCE

Their romance did not start then. For another year she led a heavily chaperoned finishing school life. By 1939, when her name was linked with Leopold's for the first time, no more than six months of her adult life had been spent in Belgium.

Then came the war and the event which started in earnest the campaign of calumny against her — her marriage to Leopold in 1941.

When Lillian Baels married Leopold she entered a Royal household steeped in gloom.

Laeken Palace, where the Royal family lived, is a sombre, ugly Victorian edifice. It seems to reflect the series of tragedies which have befallen the Belgian Royal House.

NEW 'MOTHER'

Leopold had three children — the present King Baudouin, Prince Albert and Princess Josephine Charlotte. Baudouin, the eldest, was only 13 at the time of his father's re-marriage.

The children had been under the care of governesses and subject to Leopold's strict discipline.

Almost immediately Princess de Rethy became the centre of the children's lives. She introduced a novel gaiety into the palace. The children adored her and within a month were calling her "Mother."

They have continued to adore her. Princess Josephine Charlotte, especially, is under her

stepmother's spell. Just before her marriage to Prince Jean of Luxembourg her feverish changing of clothes for her stepmother's approval or criticism became a palace joke.

A similarly strong devotion is shown by King Baudouin. While he derisively resents the attack on his father's wartime conduct, the attacks on his stepmother leave him pale and trembling with anger.

HE WENT OUT

A close friend of the family told me: "I do not know how that boy can carry on. On one occasion he read a particularly scathing attack on Princess de Rethy in a Belgian newspaper and left the room. When he returned a few minutes later his anger was under control but he felt he could not go on with his day's official duties and cancelled them all."

Is this the picture of an evil woman? Is it conceivable that Leopold's children would be so attached to her if she were anything other than a good and fine woman?

It will be argued, of course, that she has been so close to the children that she has been able to dazzle them with her personality. Such an argument is demonstrable nonsense.

It might be possible to fool children over a short period. But not over 12 years. And let it be remembered that these children would be predisposed against her since she was taking the place of their own beloved mother.

The fact that she has been able, despite all the propaganda against her, to win and retain the abiding love and affection of her three step-children is proof irrefutable of her tremendous qualities. The case against her as a woman is demolished. For if those who know her best defend her, what right have those who know nothing at all about her to raise a voice against her?

SECLUSION

What about the other charges against the Princess? Most of the minor ones are based on fantasy.

For example, the suggestion — so widely spread — that before the war she was a night club queen with morals that were no better than they need have been, is obvious bunk.

It is asserted that her brother was a deserter from the Belgian army. In fact, his offence was the technical one — committed by thousands of other Belgians — of failing to register with the Belgian consul in neutral Lisbon.

As for the story that her father was a wartime collaborator, the truth is that he spent the war years in voluntary exile in France.

For the main accusation — that she was a pro-Nazi, who influenced Leopold — there is no evidence either way. But since so many of the other stories about her are false, is it not reasonable to suppose that this one is false too?

Today, with two children of her own, Princess de Rethy and Leopold lead a life of seclusion in Laeken Palace. To prevent criticism that he is attempting to rule through his son, foreign diplomats and politicians are never invited to the palace. Baudouin transacts his official business in daily two-hour visits to his Brussels offices in the non-residential palace maintained there.

The social life of Leopold and his wife? It is restricted to a few close friends. Their public life is nil.

Must this be always so? Must the people of Belgium nurse for ever a hatred that springs mainly from spite and rumour?

Or will they one day have compassion for the most slandered woman in Europe — and give her a chance to live?

Nathaniel Gubbins

"Miss Honey Hansen has been mothering 40 middle-aged, Middle West American matrons round the world on a lightning 22,500-a-head tour in search of culture and history. Plump and eager, and complete with movie cameras and spectacles, they rode on elephants in India, paddled in the Dead Sea, pecked at the Acropolis, and got going with real gusto in a Paris night club." — Report from the news.

"American women are wearing the latest Coronation Cap at a smart angle with cherries round their ears." — Another report from the news.

FORTY plump and eager matrons, racing round the world, cameras gleaming, glasses flashing, greying tresses curled, Coronation caps at angles, cherries round our ears.

"Everybody got her passport? Forward march, my dears." Forward march to France and Paris, forward march to Rome. Caesar's legions never wandered half so far from home.

Alexander might have wearied, Hannibal felt stale, But not the plump and eager matrons on the Culture Trail.

Happy, plump and eager matrons, going home to rest, Telling stories full of wonder to the Middle West.

Tales of ancient deeds of daring soon shall fade and pale Before the deeds of forty matrons on the Culture Trail. Riding elephants in Delhi in our Paris clothes. Elephants are rather smelly — "Sadie, hold your nose." Dipping toes in Dead Sea water — "Sadie, ain't you well?"

"Sadie, Maimie, this is Sadie, Gee, but this is well. In a naughty Paris night club, singin' semi-decent songs. 'Sadie, you look French at High School; Sadie, tell us more.' 'Garsh, garsh, now desirous of a cold spell, which began as soon as he stepped out of the train.'"

Social note

"Lord and Lady Gubbins, looking for a holiday, have been booked in London for their pre-coronation holiday. A woman's magazine."

PEOPLE who have been wondering what has happened to Lord Gubbins during the last month, may be also taken from a pre-coronation holiday, spent with Lady Gubbins at Fowey, in Cornwall.

Peek-A-Boo, the society best, writes: "Looking bronzed but rather unfit because of a chill caught on the English Riviera, Lord Gubbins tells me that he had a most enjoyable time, except for a cold spell, which began as soon as he stepped out of the train."

"This is not a new experience for me," said Lord Gubbins, laughing. "Wherever I go I am followed by a private cloud and a howling wind, which will find me in any part of the world."

"The moment I arrived in Miami, Florida, in 1935, the temperature dropped ten degrees. When I visited the French Riviera, there was a blizzard at Cannes, and several palm trees were uprooted."

"Although the storm and knockabout Lord Gubbins has had to effect at all his Lady Gubbins, who is a battle for Cornish cream and Cornish pasties, as well as delighted those who know her happily munching Cornish pasties on the quayside immediately after a breakfast which included porridge and cream."

Gardening hint

NOW is the time to plant your young lettuce plants in rows to get a good crop. Each little lettuce plant is separated from the other, with rows of holes made in the ground, and each row firmly rammed in the holes.

Gardeners with lumbago will find this trick difficult to do from the standing position, with the body bent from the hips. Gardeners with gout, fibrositis, lumbago, sciatica and water on the knee are advised to abandon the project altogether, and go straight to bed, but those who have achieved the kneeling position should make certain that they are able to get up again.

For this purpose a rake or broom handle may be used. Caution must be taken, however, to use the handle firmly in the earth, grasp tightly with both hands and "climb" up it, using the "sunder" leg for leverage.

In you neglect this precaution, or if the handle falls down while climbing, you are likely to roll over on your back, where you might lie for hours until rescued, waving your arms and legs helplessly in the air.

June bug on the garden path. (London Express Service)

Henpecked, Heroic: Both Ways Meant Fame In Filmland

By R. M. MacCOLL

JUST as we are plunging off into Epoch III in the history of the movies — with 3-D, which over in the U.S.A. is refilling the recently doldrum-ridden cinema theatres — two outstanding figures from Epoch I (William Farnum) and Epoch II (Roland Young) have died.

Farnum was 76 and Young 65, and both actors, vastly different from each other in style and personality, were typical of their respective epochs.

Health gave way

BUT life was not like the films. His health gave way. Then, in 1933, he became bankrupt. The man who once gave parties costing thousands of dollars, and who ordered new cars in three or four weeks, his assets at £100 and his debts £9,088.

Against all that, Young seemed born to wear a bowler hat. He was the dapper Little Man to whom the oddest things happen but who rarely originates any action himself.

Typical of this sort of role was H. G. Wells' "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," in which he found himself in possession of miraculous powers quite by accident and considerably against his will.

In the "thirties we all laughed at 'Ruggles of Red Gap,' in which Charles Laughton played an English butler and Young a mousey millionaire.

Then came the "Topper" series, in which Young was an uproarious ghost.

Tongue in cheek

HIS style was always slyly tongue-in-cheek. He gave the impression of being the assistant bank manager down the road, or the secretary of the local golf club to whom friends say, "You really ought to have gone on the stage."

Where Farnum was Art, Young seemed completely artless.

Yes, these two each stood for their own era. Who will be the exponent of Epoch III? I suppose we shall soon find out. Meanwhile the consumption of popcorn in American movie houses recently moved to an all-time high — a most encouraging sign on the prospects of 3-D for American movie men.

Popcorn? Hmm. I'll settle for the bar-room brawl, the tinkling piano — and Roland Young.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Good Player Can Correct Errors

BY OSWALD JACOBY

EVEN the very best bridge players don't always make the perfect play on every hand. This is true of the average bridge player too, but there is an important difference. The average bridge player may miss the correct play in a particular situation and never realize that he has made a mistake. When the expert misses the right play, however, he eventually sees his mistake and is therefore prepared to make the right play the next time he meets a similar situation.

When today's hand was played in a match point tournament in Pittsburgh, recently, there was no way to defeat the contract of four spades. The only question was whether or not declarer was going to make an extra trick. (In a match point tournament, the extra 30 points for the overtrick are of great importance.)

West opened the king of clubs, continued with the ace of clubs, and then led a low club. E. J. Mori, one of Pittsburgh's great bridge players, ruffed with the deuce of spades, and declarer over-ruffed with the five. "I saw too late," said Mori, in telling me about the hand, "that I had missed a very pretty play."

South next led his singleton diamond to dummy's ace and continued with the ten of spades from the dummy. This

NORTH 19	
♠ 103	
♥ 43	
♦ A10862	
♣ QJ3	
WEST	
♠ 884	♠ K92
♥ J97	♥ 1032
♦ K	♦ QJ753
♣ AK752	♣ 104
EAST	
♠ AKQ75	
♥ AKQ86	
♦ 9	
♣ 98	
SOUTH (D)	
♠ AKQ75	
♥ AKQ86	
♦ 9	
♣ 98	
East-West vul.	
♠ Pass	♠ N.T. Pass
♥ Pass	♥ N.T. Pass
♦ Pass	♦ N.T. Pass
♣ Pass	♣ N.T. Pass
Opening lead—♠ K	

trump finesse succeeded, and South was able to draw all of the trumps with the ace, queen, and jack. It was then easy for declarer to take the rest of the tricks, making his contract with an overtrick.

Since Mori is a first class bridge player, he was the first to see his mistake. It's an unusual situation, but you can bet your bottom dollar that if the situation ever recurs he will automatically come through with the winning play.

When West leads a third club, East must ruff with the nine of spades. South must use the jack to over-ruff, and this will eventually cost South a trump trick. South must enter dummy with the ace of diamonds to lead a spade for a finesse through East.

South can easily take two trump tricks with the ace and queen (East will surely cover the ten with his king), but then West will win the third round of trumps with his lowly eight.

W. GARDNER'S

The bidding has been: North East South West 1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass 2 Spades Pass 3 Spades Pass 4 Spades Pass 5-2 Clubs 3-2. What do you do?

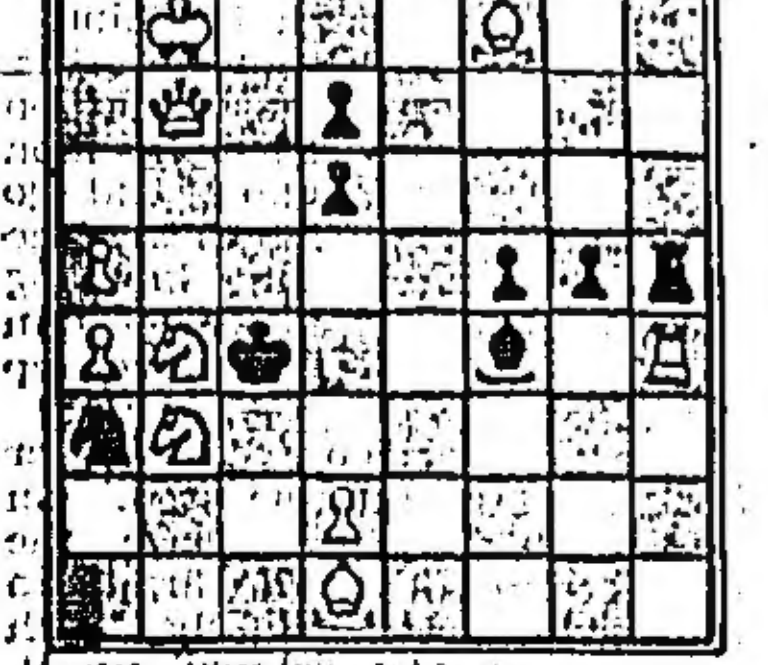
A—Bid four hearts. This not only shows the support for hearts, but also indicates that your hand was strong enough to bid spades before raising hearts. Conceivably, your partner may now be able to bid a slam.

TODAY'S QUESTION The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5-3, Hearts K-J-6-4, Diamonds 5-2, Clubs 3-2. What do you do?

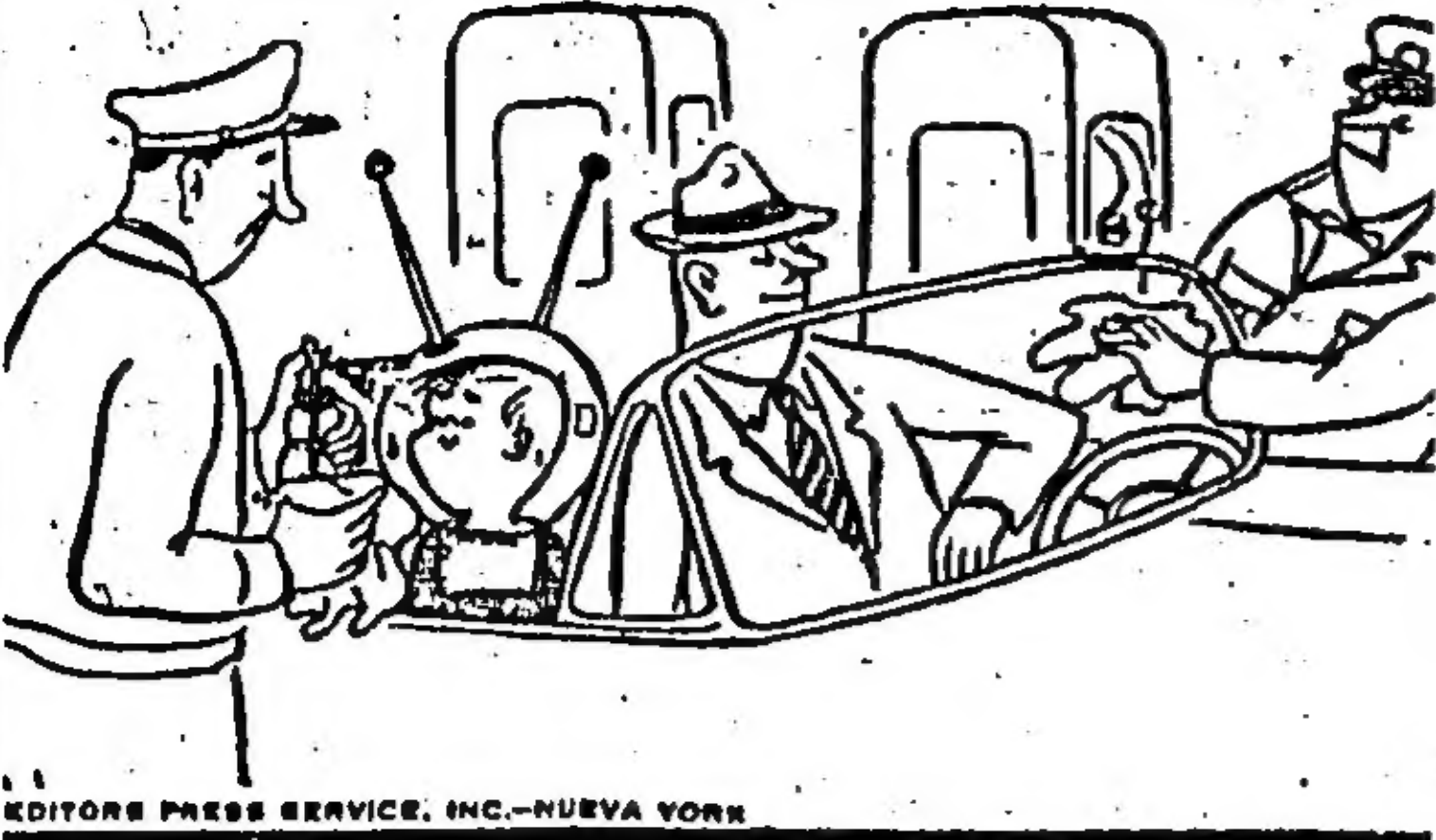
Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By G. SMIT
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. ♖xg4 ♜xg4 2. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 3. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 4. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 5. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 6. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 7. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 8. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 9. ♜xg4 ♜xg4 10. ♜xg4 ♜xg4



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IN outlining yesterday my theory about the possibility of speeding-up sound, I assumed that everyone knows that the velocity of sound varies with temperature.

That is why an echo in tropical climates varies inversely with the square root of the temperature. Sound travels faster with the wind than against it. To forestall these difficulties, I would suggest increasing the intensity of the sound pressure—in a purely artificial sense—by applying the mechanics of transmission Pita's Law of Absolute Motion, and thus extending the range of sonic vibration. The curve of wind and temperature would thus be modified by what Carroll called "Regional displacement," as when a helical spring was used to "listen" to rubat growing in a rocket at a height of 73,000 feet in a thunderstorm.

How to keep fit
HERE is the first of Mrs. Wolford's daily exercises for the unit.

Deer slowly backwards, raising the left leg and you, and curving the right arm round the neck. At the same time put the left hand behind the right leg, just above the knee, while turning the neck slowly to the left and tilting the head slightly forwards. Keeping the left elbow well out from the right leg.

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17

BORN today, you are a rather too serious person and if it were not for a keen sense of humour, your friends might find you a dull individual. You are very reliable, however, and prove to be one upon whom everyone can depend.

Since you are kind and sympathetic, others are always coming to you to unburden themselves. Hence, it often happens that you are worrying more over the headaches of your friends than you are struggling to solve your own problems. Avoid wasting your energy upon those who are unworthy of your efforts.

Underneath this outwardly easy-going nature, you have a strong will, high ideals, and the ability to execute difficult programmes against almost any kind of opposition. Once you have given your word about something, you can be depended upon to carry a project through to completion.

You have a deep emotional nature and having your own home is of great importance to you. Be married at an early age for the best happiness. You won't make fine managers and your homes are always run efficiently and pleasantly. Guard your health, for you are not as robust physically as you seem to think you are.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

asked to take on added responsibility just now. You can do it!

PICES (Feb. 28-Mar. 20): Make plans for a short trip into the country. Perhaps it will be over this coming week end.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20): Weddings are in the air these days. You'll probably be invited to one of them. Be sure to go.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21): Unless you are sure that you can make good, don't make promises. Better not to commit yourself.

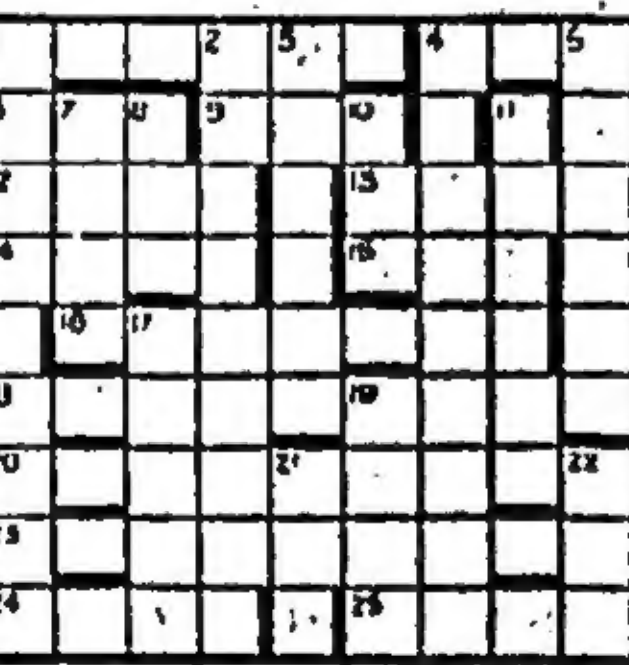
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23): Put system into your job and the results will be surprisingly good. Save time and money that way.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23): Even if you are inclined to disagree with "them," follow directions implicitly today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20): A gathering of your favourite friends at your home can bring real delight and pleasure this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19): Cultivate self-confidence if you are

CROSSWORD



Across
1. I'll dust for artists (9)
2. Follow (9)
3. Dipol de wall (13)
4. Quiet! First letter in 150,000 (4)
5. Vile way to live (6)
6. Italian money still irritate (6)
7. — and gaiters (11)
8. He uses 15 (7)
9. Look out! Don't take it (8, 4)
10. Cross word (9)
11. Near metric (4)
12. Read for it (4)

Down
1. Mixed scar (9)
2. Fourth is time (9)
3. Ask in French quickly (6)
4. Rude (11)
5. Alp for lost travel (6)
6. Out of that's relationship (4)
7. In steel (6, 10) Cast (3)
8. Times (anag.) (10)
9. Not young (6)
10. Cry at cards (6)
11. Initials in general use (8)
12. Turn (11)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across
10. Pigeon; 11. Allen; 12. Area; 13. I'll; 14. Dipol; 15. Vile; 16. Italian; 17. — and gaiters; 18. He uses; 19. Look out; 20. Cross word; 21. Near metric; 22. Read for it

Down
1. Mixed scar; 2. Fourth is time; 3. Ask in French quickly; 4. Rude; 5. Alp for lost travel; 6. Out of that's relationship; 7. In steel; 8. Times; 9. Not young; 10. Cry at cards; 11. Initials in general use; 12. Turn

What's Her Line?
ROWENA M. SHAW
Re-reads the letters to spell her occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

WOMANSENSE

DRUSILLA BEYFUS presenting

MY FASHION CATECHISM No. 2

THE GIRL IN A MILLION is she who looks in her mirror on the wall and sees a mortal there.

She is fashion's rarest find, the woman with the nerve to size herself up honestly and who never forgets where she fell short.

She is half-way to elegance already, the girl with the knack of putting a finger on her faults and the sense to wear the clothes that whitewash her.

So rarely you find the people who can do it—and the others you see so often. Hips that should never be in slacks, in slacks. Necks far too brief for dangly earrings, in dangly earrings. Arms too plump to bare from top to bottom, bared to the last bulge.

She is a book of fashion sense, the woman who knows what is wrong with her. For example, the second speaker in the series "MY Fashion Catechism," one of London's top fashion designers, MISS BETTY NEWMARSH.

Black and White



By GRACE THORNCUFFE

BLACK and white shantung is used for a dress with crisp, clean look, pretty yet uncluttered and youthful. The black bodice has a scooped neck piped in the checked fabric of the skirt. The white linen bib is removable as are the cuffs and when removed the effect is a more dressy one, nice for late afternoon. There is a string tie at the neck under a pointed flare of collar. Silk pockets are hidden in the folds of the fairly full flared skirt.

I'll never again

FIRST—what is in her favour? A mirror to Miss Newmarsh shows a girl with a lot that's right about her. She has a figure for clothes, long legs, a small waist, and a shapely top. It shows a pretty sculptured head, a chic hair style, and a face with an arresting arrangement of features.

But her great invisible asset is that she knows the rest of the picture. . . .

"I won't wear stoles, off-the-shoulder evening, dresses, or man-tailored suits. My shoulders are too square. I

look like a soldier in them. Instead I keep to just-on-the-shoulder necklines, dropped shoulder-lines in suits and coats, round scooped-out necklines for dresses."

"I won't wear shorts just because my legs are nice to the knee. I know that the girl who looks her best in shorts has flawless thighs."

"I won't take the easy way out again and hope to get a good suit from a little tailor. Good suits can only be found in the shops and at the best dress-makers. Little tailors turn out suits for little men with squared shoulders and a mannishness about the whole line."

"I know I'm not the orchid type. So I'd far rather pin a fat bunch of white daisies to my dress than a real orchid."

"I won't wear gold costume jewellery any more. It looks too hot against my pale complexion. You must be brown to wear gold, if you are pale and pink, silver jewellery is far prettier."

"I won't wear a tube slim dress again—ever. To wear them well I think you need an immaculate elegance of the kind I don't aspire to."

"I won't fall for a pair of those new gipsy earrings like a big ring. My ears aren't quite that enough, and dangly earrings don't help. Instead I wear the button kind that lie close on the cheek."

"I won't have my hair done each week by an indifferent hairdresser. What my

hair needs is an expensive cut, all-purpose colour. It goes So I have it cut well once every three weeks and look after it myself the rest of the time."

"I won't buy what I'm always told to—two skirts to go with a suit jacket to make the outfit last twice as long. I never pass out like that with laundry and I don't have to worry."

There is one weakness she has never managed to curb. "Sometimes I think about a new dress so much that when I get the frock I feel I've worn it out."

(London Express Service)



A definite style of dressing

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(London Express Service)

LOOK At WHITEAWAYS



HANDBAGS

Whiteaways Handbag Section is a Popular one with Ladies who Appreciate Style and Good Value. . . . Plastic and Leather Bags in a Large Variety of Styles and Colours. From \$10.50.

VERY SPECIAL. Just unpacked. Large Assortment of White Handbags in the very Newest Styles and as usual at Prices most Reasonable. From \$15.50.

LADIES GLOVES

IN EXQUISITE NYLON. HERE AT WHITEAWAYS—This Week You Will Find a Range of Beautiful Sheer Nylon Gloves in Assorted Styles and Colours—second-to-none and, at Prices Unbelievably Low.

NYLON "SHORTIE"—A Delightful Glove with Turn Back Frill, Colours, Black, Navy, Grey, Pink, Lavender, Blue and White.

NYLON GLOVES—A Dainty Glove, Elastic Wrist with Frill, Colours, Black, Navy, Grey, Pink and White. \$3.95 Pair.

NYLON AFTERNOON GLOVES—Afternoon Length, Two Buttons at Wrist, Colours, Black, Navy, Grey, Pink and White. Perfect Fitting. \$10.50 Pair.

NYLON EVENING GLOVES—Colours, Black, Grey and White. \$14.50 Pair.

CHIFFON SCARVES AND STOLERS

Lovely Chiffon in a Large and Beautiful Range of Designs and Colourings. Colourings—Powder Blue, Butter Cup, Cyclamen Fuchsia, Grey, Sky Blue, Crimson, White Black, Red, Emerald Green, Turquoise, Lavender, Violet and Bottle Green. Really Wonderful Value. Note The Low Price \$3.50 each. Also a very Large Assortment in Chiffon Stoles, Squares, Triangles. At Prices Ranging From \$0.95 to \$13.50.

Another new "Adventure" — RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE \$1.

Rupert and the Robins—32



When all is ready Rupert opens the window, and to the astonishment of everyone a dozen robins dart in and fly across the room. Then, while the party cluster round, they settle between the two chairs and, all singing together, they fill the room with the most lovely bird-music. "Well," gasps the old Professor, "this is marvellous! So the robins are the right colour, spin and are happy. My, what a relief! Thank you Rupert, you've given us a most wonderful treat. And with that all his little pals agree."

THE END
A New Adventure Begins Tomorrow.

WHITEAWAYS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Some May Think It A Saucy Offer At First Sight

A seasonal offer has gone out to stockholders from the All England Lawn Tennis Ground Ltd.—Wimbledon, that is. A saucy offer, you might think at first sight. It says: "Would you like to buy a £50 debenture for £200?"

It says: "You'll get no interest on your money."

It says: "You will get £50 back only when the stock is repaid on August 1, 1959."

Yet the stock is a certain one. So much so that, unlike most other share offers, it is not being insured against failure. The secret? Why, the new debentures carry the right for the holder to have a reserved seat on the Centre Court every day at every championship from next year to 1959.

On that basis stockholders who buy the new debentures at £200 will be paying, in effect, £2 a day for a seat for six years. And that is a bargain rate.

£4-15 A DAY

For the existing Wimbledon debentures are quoted in the stock market at £450 each. They, too, are repayable in 1959 at £50 each. And that makes the "free" seat work out at £4 15s. a day, including this month's tournament.

But the stockholders are sure of their seats. The public, if lucky in a ballot, pay £1, is a day for Centre Court seats. Because most people are unlucky, a mighty black market starts in Wimbledon seats every year, pushing the price up double and more.

Only stockholders in the All England company can apply for the new debentures which will not the Wimbledon bosses £100,000. This sum will be spent on improving Wimbledon facilities, providing loans for local tennis clubs, and coaching tennis hopefuls.

With the offer goes a pink form. This will enable stockholders who do not wish to buy the new debentures to pass on the right to others. And this pink form will fetch about £100, say City experts.

Wimbledon Seedings

London, June 16.

For the first time in the history of the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, two 18-year-old players have been made official favourites for the Singles events.

In the seedings announced today for the championships, which begin next Monday, Ken Rosewall, Australia, and Maureen Connolly, United States, head the list in the respective singles. Both are 18, both are making their second appearance at Wimbledon and both are already champions.

Rosewall holds the Australian grass courts and French championships, while Miss Connolly holds the Wimbledon, Australian, American, and French singles titles.

THE SEEDS

The singles lists are: Men's—1, K. Rosewall, Australia; 2, V. Soixas, U.S.; 3, M. G. Rose, Australia; 4, J. Drobny, Egypt; 5, G. Mulloy, U.S.; 6, L. A. Hoar, Australia; 7, A. Larsen, U.S.; 8, E. More, Argentina.

Women's—1, Miss M. Connolly, U.S. (holder); 2, Miss D. Hart, U.S.; 3, Miss S. Fry, U.S.; 4, Mrs D. Khod, U.S.; 5, Miss A. Morimer, Britain; 6, Miss H. M. Fletcher, Britain; 7, Mrs E. Chatfield, France; 8, Mrs N. Adams, France.

Due probably to a comparative shortage of "big" names this year, the committee have reverted to seeding only eight men compared with 12 last year and 16 on another recent occasion.

Gardner Mulloy, the American No. 1, makes the biggest jump. Seeded tenth last year, he was moved up to fifth place.

Mervyn Rose has been raised from eighth to third, but Drobny, beaten in two Wimbledon finals since the war, has dropped from second to fourth seed.—Reuter.

Narendra Nath Takes A Set Off Rosewall

London, June 16.

Narendra Nath of India caused a sensation here today when he took a set from Ken Rosewall of Australia who had earlier this morning been named No. 1 seed for the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships.

Nath was finally beaten 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 by the Australian in the London Grass Courts Championships.

After Rosewall had won the first set, Nath improved with his ground strokes and succeeded in taking the second set on his fourth set point.

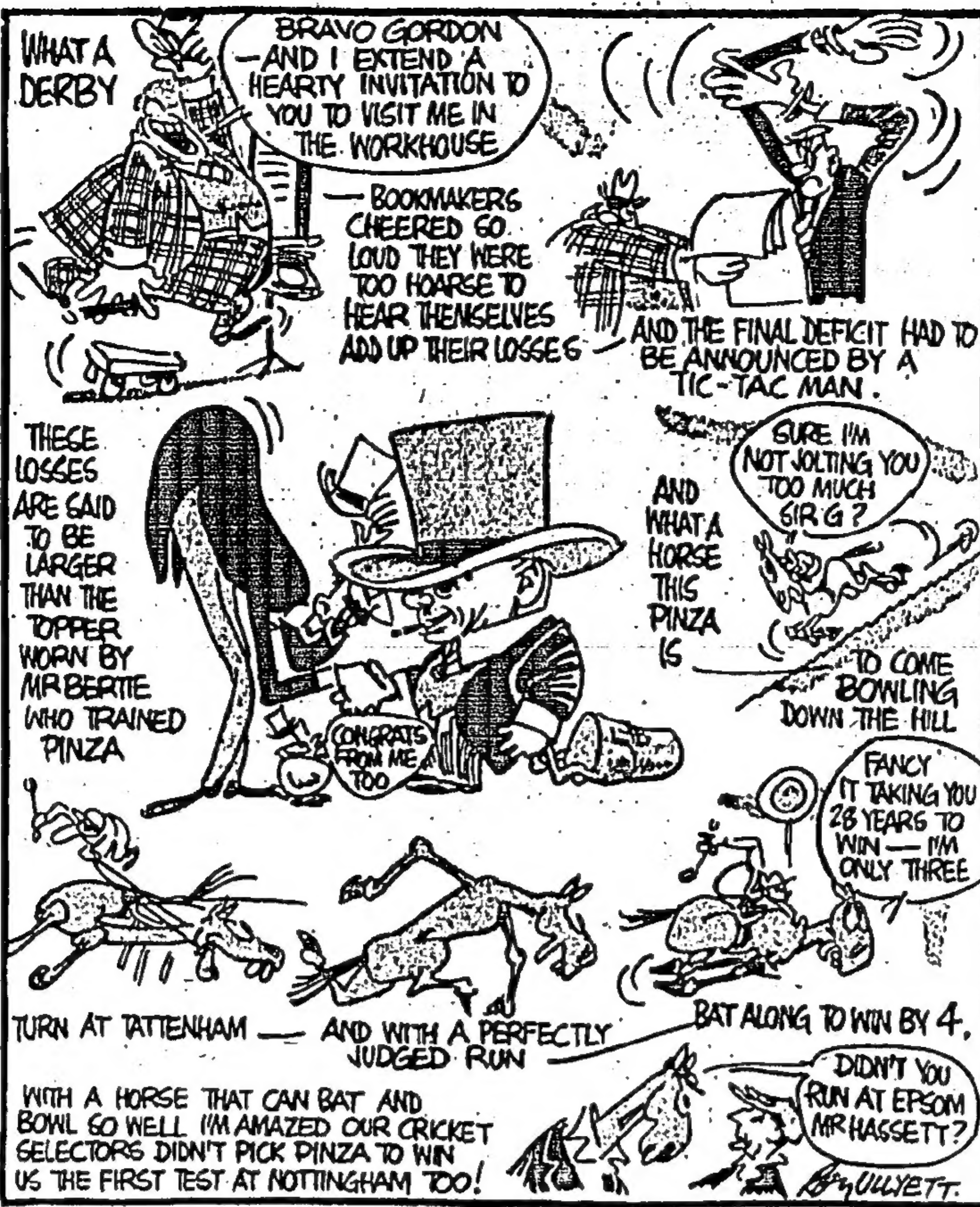
The Indian led 2-0, 3-2, 4-3 in the third but dropped his service in the ninth game when he missed a volley and Rosewall took the match in the next with a service game to 15.

The first two sets were played on grass but because of rain the match was finished indoors on a wooden court.—Reuter.

PRC TEAM

The following have been selected to play for the PRC against the PRC (at home) in a Third Division League match at 3.15 p.m. today:

L. W. Stanton, W. G. S. Jones, A. J. Jones, R. H. Jones, E. G. Jones, J. H. Jones, F. H. Jones, W. G. Jones, P. H. Jones, M. H. Jones, N. H. Jones, O. H. Jones, P. H. Jones, Q. H. Jones, R. H. Jones, S. H. Jones, T. H. Jones, U. H. Jones, V. H. Jones, W. H. Jones, X. H. Jones, Y. H. Jones, Z. H. Jones.



Trueman Wasn't The Form Horse For The First Race

Says HAROLD MAYES

With the Derby winner safely past the post, the gambling year is over for millions. The same night five men converged on Lord's to find themselves a quiet corner, with a problem greater than any of the pinstickers had to solve.

The five? Freddy Brown, Bob Wyatt, Norman Yardley, Les Ames and Len Hutton, who had to select the England cricket side for the first Test at Trent Bridge.

The horse they had to decide to back, or not to back, was Yorkshire-bred and trained by Freddy Trueman.

This is Freddy's classic year. His "two-year-old" form—against the Indians last summer—was impressive enough for him to be installed as the early-season favourite to lead the Aussies.

But he and Nearula have a lot in common. Both have had ankle trouble. Both have fluctuated in public favour as a result of being short of work.

The cricket selectors have no bookmakers' lists to guide them. But I can tell them that public opinion, which, after all, is what determines bookies' prices, was that for the first of the five classics against the Tourists they should put their money on the "form horse."

And the form horse, much as the people from the county of broad acres would like to nothing in this business.

If he gambled on Trueman, and he came off, I doubt whether they would have got the credit.

The fact that there were two Yorkshiremen engaged in making the choice might have appeared to give Freddy more support than he would otherwise get, but I suggest that Messrs. Yardley and Hutton are the people who were on a good hiding to nothing in this business.

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★ ★ ★ A SEAT IN THE STALLS ★ ★ ★

ROBERT OTTAWAY'S Show Piece

Why Florence Desmond Wrote To The Queen

Florence Desmond is a professional copy-cat. "Specialise, Dessie. Don't try to do too much of everything," Noel Coward advised her.

Dessie listened—a and made an art of mocking the manners of the stars.

It seems to me the quickest way to turn friends into foes. But in her cosy confessions, she surprisingly admits that most of her victims grin and bear it.

Everyone—from Tallulah to Dietrich—has gone out of her way to help.

Yet there is one exception. When Betty Hutton first appeared at the Palladium, Miss Desmond told her she was next on the list.

"I can only say that her attitude to me was not the sincerest form of flattery. And Dessie's stage malice, too, was thought to be too daring a dish to get before the King."

Name missing

In 1938 George Black wrote to Miss Desmond about her dress and draperies for her Royal Command performance. Eagerly she had a white slipper satin model prepared. (Tinting is the man who introduced lace to lawn tennis.)

But when the official list of artists was published the name of Florence Desmond had been left off.

George Black "either couldn't or wouldn't speak to me."

Then anonymous letters came. Dessie's first husband, air pioneer Campbell Black, had been killed in an accident. A year later she married Charles Hugheson.

Poison pens "accused me of being a shameless hussy and a wastrel. No decent-minded woman, they said, could marry again soon after the tragic death of that brave and splendid man Campbell Black."

They assumed that Miss Desmond had been crossed off the list by the Lord Chamberlain.

Hurt and humiliated, Dessie decided to appeal to the Queen.

She wrote a letter setting out the circumstances and adding:

"Unfortunately there are people who will believe that I must have incurred Your Majesty's displeasure. I humbly beg that Your Majesty will interest yourself on my behalf and cause inquiries to be made."

That letter was delivered at Buckingham Palace by Miss Desmond in person. "I was amazed at my own daring. That my letter would ever reach the Queen I very much doubted."

Minds changed

But in two or three days came a letter from George Black. He told her she had been left out of the list because an impersonator had never appeared before in a Command Performance. But now

minds had been changed—and would she please report for rehearsals?

Not until much later did Miss Desmond learn that a personal request had been made from Buckingham Palace that she should appear.

Dessie also sheds light on the tantrums and tornadoes in back-stabbing dressing rooms. She had an unhappy time filming with George Formby.

On location for "No Limit" she noticed a man saying: "Starring George Formby" and leaving her name off.

Her contract was for equal billing—and everyone knows how touchy a star can get about her type size.

She complained to Monty Banks, her director. The offending words were painted off the vans and that, says Dessie, made George Formby furious.

"For the remainder of the time we worked together we spoke to each other only when we had to."

Then there was the terrible temper of Stanley Lupino. They played together in a revue, "Funny Side Up," at the beginning of the last war. Just after the Blackpool opening Sally Gray was injured—and her understudy, Carol Raye, went on.

She was excellent and, recalling Dessie, "we looked to Stanley Lupino to lead her forward to make a speech to the audience. But nothing happened. Stanley walked off stage without saying a word to anyone."

"It sounds silly, but Stanley was furious that Carol had given such a polished performance. He

adored Sally Gray. He had taken her out of the chorus and made her a star.

"Now he threw a fit of temper and said he would not open the show in London if Sally Gray were not fit."

But this book also catches a glimpse of the generous comradeship behind the tabs.

Miss Desmond reveals, for example, how a sudden and spontaneous gesture helped the postwar come-back of Gracie Fields.

Away in America during the war Gracie was afraid that her popularity had waned. She was afraid to reappear at the Palladium.

But one night she came in to see the show—and Florence Desmond was on the bill. At the end of her act she came forward and announced that Gracie was in the Royal box.

Older, hair snow white, Gracie stepped forward into the limelight. And the audience stood up and cheered to a man. They all started to sing "Sally."

Gracie in tears

Suddenly Gracie joined in and everyone was hushed, leaving her to finish the song alone. At the last bar the audience cheered themselves hoarse.

Gracie, brushing the tears from her eyes, said in a small voice to Val Farnall: "When did you say you wanted me to open?"

"In two weeks' time," he said.

And Gracie turned to Florence Desmond: "Florrie, luv, it's you I've got to thank for this."

Florence Desmond, by herself, is published by Harrap at 10s.

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SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD. Hongkong Kowloon

Coldo Even the slightest cold is to be feared. Do not let it spread! Defeat it from the start by taking 1 or 2 CAPSPINS.

CAPSPIN

(By J. A. NASMYTH)

He added that he expected exporters to have regard not only "to the needs of the situation, but to the financial facilities open to them."

(From Our Correspondent)

December	23.00	bld
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—United Press

might be two cents a pound more cheaper in some directions.—United Press.

1952

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CHINA MAIL

Page 10

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1953.

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK Morning After...

FOR some of the Queen's most loyal subjects it was a trying day. The previous night, up to an unaccustomed hour, they were kept from their beds originating or answering loyal toasts. The cause was worthy, the spirit most willing, and the licensees of public-houses delighted to be necessary to the indulgence.

The next morning though, it may comfort those for whom that morning and day were like that, to hear the story of Ralph, for whom all mornings and days after the night before, Ralph's is a tragic story, and none the less so for having no basis that anyone can find, in real tragedy.

BEERBOHM TOUCH
HE is a well set-up young man of 26, in appearance reminding you of a spy cartoon, or one of Sir Max Beerbohm's, portraying a junior young-man-about-town.

The cast of his countenance—the shape of his chin and the set of his jaw, argue the kind of whimsical arrogance fashionable 50 years ago or so among such.

When he came into the dock at Bow Street, I noted his appearance as "looks desperately ill," and indeed, outside of a hospital ward, I never have seen anyone looking so ill. His face was drawn and mud-grey in colour, his eyes were sunken, and his whole frame trembled.

DOCTORS' REPORT
SOME days earlier, Ralph had been charged with being found drunk in the street, and the magistrate, Mr. Frank Milton, had remanded him so that doctors might look him over. Now as he was helped back into the dock, the doctors' report was handed to the magistrate.

"Sit down," said Mr. Milton to Ralph, and addressed himself to what the doctors had written.

Ralph, clothed in crumpled oddments from several suits, and in a grubby Mackintosh, sat down. Mr. Badger, the probation officer, went into the witness-box, and to him, when he had laid down the papers, the magistrate turned. "Well," he said.

"Quite frankly," said Mr. Badger, "I have got nowhere with this man. He seems intent on finding his own way out of his difficulties—or further into them."

For Ralph's trouble was that he possessed an adequate private income and no desire, apparently, to do anything with his money but spend it on drink.

"He has been convicted five times in the last seven months, but he does not seem to appreciate the situation," Mr. Badger went on. "I think the only thing I can do is to offer—with sincere—my help, but I don't know whether he will accept it."

With a sigh, the magistrate turned to Ralph. "What would you like to say?" he asked.

"Nothing," came the answer. "Well, everyone's trying to help you," Mr. Milton said. "The offer is there. I can't consider putting you on probation, for on this type of charge there could be no sanction behind an order if you broke it. Unless you convince yourself pretty soon, though, of the need to take yourself in hand, you'll be in a pitiable way. The fine is 40s or one month."

Ralph dragged himself away to the gaoler's office. The alternative of a month in prison did not worry him. He had plenty of money with which to pay the fine; and when it was paid there would be plenty left to ensure that tomorrow would contain another morning after.

SALE OF SHIPS APPROVED

Washington, June 16. The Senate today approved and sent to the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the sale of eight "cargo ships" to Philippine shipowners for inter island trade.

The Senate also approved and sent to the House a companion measure to extend for a year the present charter arrangements for the vessels, which served in the second world war.

Mass Rally Call By Persian Deputies

Tehran, June 17.

Twenty-nine pro-Government National Front deputies broadcast an appeal to the people of Tehran last night to muster in strength in the Majlis Square on Friday morning because "we want the Persian nation to know how politics have been handled in the country recently."

They said they wanted the people to hear "why we did not attend today's (Tuesday's) session."

The Majlis has before it a Government motion seeking to reduce the Shah's constitutional status but has been unable to meet this week through lack of a quorum.

Efforts to hold a session yesterday failed—at the last minute after the National Front refused to attend, insisting that Hussain Makki should be punished in accordance with the rules for allegedly insulting the Deputy Speaker at the last session.

PATCHED UP
A 10-man reconciliation committee functioned in the House of Commons today, after announcing that Hussain Makki would apologise for his behaviour, and the Deputy Speaker, Ahmad Razavi, would not insist that the Majlis take disciplinary action against Makki for insulting the dignity of the chair.

At the last session of the Majlis on June 7, fighting broke out and many deputies suffered injuries after Hussain Makki accused the Deputy Speaker of not being impartial and told him to "get out of your chair."

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh's differences with the Shah came to a head last April, when he declared in a broadcast that the Shah should "reign not rule."

The bill which seeks to give effect to this has been the main subject of Parliamentary dispute for the past three months.

Opposition deputies have denounced it as likely to jeopardise the Constitution and status of the Shah without doing the country any good.—Reuter.

OILMAN RESIGNS

Mr. Abbas Parkhi, Chairman of Persia's nationalised Oil Sales Board, announced today that he had submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh.

Mr. Parkhi, who recently visited Japan to contact oil companies about the purchase of Persian oil, declined to announce the reason for his resignation.

Reports circulating here that Mr. Parkhi, director of the nationalised Abadan Oil Refinery, had also resigned could not be confirmed.

Hussain Makki, a member of the High Oil Council, resigned five months ago because of the Prime Minister's determined refusal to relieve Mr. Parkhi of his post. Mr. Makki then went over to the Opposition in the Majlis after being one of Dr. Mossadegh's closest lieutenants.—Reuter.

Man In Gaol Becomes MP

Fedua, June 16. Signor Dante Gorri, who has been held since 1949 as chief suspect in the eight-year-old mysterious disappearance of Mussolini's £1,000,000 treasure, has been elected a Communist deputy in a north Italian town.

Signor Gorri has thus gained parliamentary immunity and will be able to leave gaol as soon as the election results are issued. Under Italian law he could have remained in gaol until the end of the police investigations without being tried.

The search for the gold, silver and gems begun soon after partisans shot the Italian dictator and his mistress, Clara Petacci, in a forest near Dongo, north Italy, in 1945.

Mussolini had placed the treasure in his car one night in April, 1945, when he and Petacci fled in a vain bid for political asylum in Switzerland. Partisans caught and hanged them. The treasure vanished and five other Italians died mysteriously the same year shortly before the police approached them for information.—Reuter.

Queen Attends Thanksgiving Service



Tough Fight For Gasperi

Rome, June 16.

Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, who just failed to get an absolute majority in the General Elections a week ago, spent today in secret talks with his Christian Democrat Lieutenants—trying to replace his government without concessions to left or right.

Sources close to him said he was fighting a tough battle with the right-wing of his party. He has declared he will follow a "centre course," but it is not certain he will get the necessary support to do so. There is only just over a week left before Parliament meets.

His allies, the Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals seemed prepared to support his middle-of-the-road policy—but all have suffered resounding defeats at the polls.

Signor Giuseppe Saragat, the Social Democrat leader, is trying to induce the left-wing Socialist leader Signor Pietro Nenni to join the government. The Nenni Socialists polled three and a half million votes.

TOGLIATTI WORRIED
The Communist leader, Signor Palmiro Togliatti, said to be worried by the success of his ally Signor Nenni, came out strongly today against any Nenni collaboration with Signor de Gasperi.

"Saragat has destroyed himself by following de Gasperi's clerical policies," Signor Togliatti said in the Communist newspaper, *Unita*. "And he is now saying to Nenni 'come and do the same thing!'"

Signor Nenni has given no direct sign of willingness to enter the new government. But some of his followers are speaking of "vital changes" of government policy which will be necessary before Nenni can come forward.

These "vital changes" are taken to include a more cautious attitude towards Atlantic collaboration, and more decisive attitude in dealing with Italy's New Fascists.

One group of politicians here include Conservative Catholic elements which the Premier will have to shift to the right in his new government and, being in the Monarchist, who have emerged as a concrete political force.

TECHNICAL GOVT
Observers think Signor de Gasperi may come before the new Parliament late in the month with a purely "technical government"—to get approval of the nation's provisional budget and a purely formal vote of confidence (with moderates on either side abstaining), and thereby allow Parliament to adjourn for its summer recess.

This would give the political leaders the summer months to line up their alliances. Monday for London, informed sources in the Italian capital attach great importance to the fact that he will be meeting Sir Winston Churchill just before the British Premier flies to the Bermuda talks.

This break in the political talks here has strengthened the view of those who believe a real government crisis will be delayed till the autumn.—Reuter.

A charming picture of the Queen with her husband, as they leave St Paul's Cathedral after the Coronation Thanksgiving Service. They are preceded by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bère.—London Express.

Development In Towpath Murders

London, June 16.

Scotland Yard today received an anonymous letter which may give them a new lead in the Thames towpath murder of two teenage girls.

The letter named two youths and said: "I believe they can help you." Detectives believe it was written by a woman.

The Yard began a hunt to trace the youths though a senior officer said "there may be nothing in it."

No piece of information is being ignored by the 16-day-old hunt for the killer of Barbara Southurst, 16, and 18-year-old Christine Reed, who were raped, stabbed and thrown into the River Thames.

Two police launches went out at Teddington, West London, yesterday to start a new drugging operation which may drag up Barbara's missing bicycle and the murder weapon.—Reuter.

Nijinsky Is Re-Buried

Paris, June 16.

The body of Vaslav Nijinsky, the famous Russian ballet dancer, was laid to rest today in the Paris he loved, surrounded by some of those who had known him in the great days of his art.

The Kiev-born creator of "Giselle," "Prince Igor" and "The Spectre of the Rose," who died in London in 1950, aged 61, was buried in the historic cemetery of Montmartre today beside other great artists of international fame.

Nijinsky died in the London clinic, Marylebone, mad and penniless. He was buried in Marylebone cemetery in an unmarked grave without a headstone.

Soon after his death a fund was raised in Paris to transfer his body there, but his widow, Madame Romola Nijinsky, now in the United States, could not immediately be traced to give her permission.

When contacted she agreed to the plan drawn up by Serge Lifar, Nijinsky's pupil and disciple, now chief choreographer and dancer of the Paris Opera ballet.—Reuter.

GASPERI TO VISIT BRITAIN

London, June 16. The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, is likely to have talks with Ministers here during a visit to Britain next week, the Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said he believed that details of Signor de Gasperi's visit were not yet complete.

Signor de Gasperi is understood to be coming to Britain to receive an honorary degree at Oxford University.—Reuter.

New PAL Plane Impresses

Busy, humid, overcrowded

Hongkong looked deceptively orderly, cool and serene from the Philippine Air Lines' latest luxury airliner yesterday afternoon as she skimmed over the Colony carrying more than 50 passengers and other invited guests on a courtesy flight.

The Convair Liner 340, seen for the first time in Hongkong yesterday, made two slight descents to the "bumpy" weather. It arrived in the Colony from Manila early in the afternoon, and is PAL's latest addition to their fleet.

Described as the world's most modern twin-engined aircraft, the Convair is equipped with comfortable and spacious double seats, accommodating 44 passengers besides a crew of five. A pressurised cabin, and an automatic, draught-free ventilation system, add to the comforts of passengers.

The Convair 340, powered by two Pratt-Whitney R-2800-CB engines, has an estimated cruising speed of 280 miles per hour. Designed for fast transportation on short and medium flights, the plane embodies the latest developments in aircraft efficiency, dependability and air travel comfort.

On the first flight the Convair carried 30 passengers, among whom was "DC-4", a car-park attendant of the Airport, who received permission to go at the last minute, and dashed madly for the plane. He managed to scramble in just as the door was closing. When the Convair touched down "DC-4" was the first one off, and resumed his post in front of the terminal smiling broadly with satisfaction at his adventure. On the second flight there were 20 passengers, most of them airline and Government officials.

Captain John Brook and Captain Frank Marotte piloted the Convair on its 50-minute trips, while Flight Stewards Christine Caro and Flight Steward George Golda charmingly attended to the guests.

Refreshments were served to all guests at the Airport on completion of their enjoyable flights.

British Firm Wins Contract

Manchester, June 16.

A British engineering firm has won a big contract against stiff competition from Germany and the United States for diesel-engined road rollers for the Burmese Government.

The firm did not disclose the value of the contract, but a spokesman said it was "very substantial."

The order was placed after a tour of Britain by an official Burmese trade delegation.—Reuter.

Condition For Aid

Washington, June 16. The United States plans to furnish military supplies next year to both the Arab states and Israel, but it will make these knowledge only if the Arab states agree to each other, members of Congress disclosed today.—United Press.

Court Quashes Conviction Against Woman Driver

The conviction against Mrs I. M. Penn of 195 The Peak, for careless driving was quashed by Mr Justice C. W. Reece in the Appeal Court this morning.

Mrs Penn was cautioned by Mr Thomas Tam at Central on May 8 on a summons arising out of a collision between her car No. 846 and another car No. 7866 on Mt Kellett Road near the Royal Naval Hospital on February 6. The Magistrate ordered her licence to be endorsed.

JUDGMENT BY CONSENT

Judgment by consent was entered for the plaintiffs, the Yue Tak Firm, metal dealers, of 27 Burd Street in an action claiming for return of deposit for alleged breach of contract in respect of the purchase of galvanised iron plain sheets, before the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice T. J. Gould in the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiffs were represented by the Hon. Leo Almadra, QC, and Mr S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr F. Zimmerman.

Defendants were the Yuen Kung Company and Yu Kwok-on, sole proprietor, importers, exporters and general mechanics of the Bank of East Asia Building. Appearing for them was Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths.

The claim was for \$15,000 deposit paid and \$122,787.50 being payment for the purchase of 50 metric tons of galvanised iron plain sheets.

Mr Almadra informed the Court that defendants were consenting to judgment on the following terms:

1. — Plaintiffs to retain the goods.

2. — Payment of \$28,262 damages within one month of judgment.

3. — Payment of \$10,615 damages within one week of judgment.

4. — Payment of plaintiffs' taxed costs upon completion of taxation.

APPEAL DISMISSED

Convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour in Kowloon on April 23 last for possession of 110 packets of heroin, Chen Shing-tai, 32, appealed against his conviction before Mr Justice Scholes, acting Puisne Judge, in the Appeal Court this morning.

Mr Yu Shuk-sui, instructed by Mr Wong Hok-tsun, appeared for the appellant. Mr G.R. Sneath, Crown Counsel, was for the Crown.

Mr Yu said the appellant was arrested about 11.45 p.m. on April 21 during a Police raid on 10 Hong Luk Sal Street, Kip Mei Village, Shamshuipo. He was found in a rear cubicle, clad in his underclothes and squatting upon a bed on which was a tin containing some powder (subsequently discovered to be heroin), a pair of scales, scissors and a pen-knife. Also in the cubicle was a woman, who was jointly charged with the appellant with possession. She had pleaded guilty and was now serving her sentence.

Counsel submitted that mere knowledge did not constitute possession, and said that there was no evidence that the appellant had physical possession or control of the drug. There was no evidence to show he had anything to do with the powder, and the furthest that the Crown could go, in Counsel's submission, was that the appellant might have known what was going on, but that still did not make him guilty of possession.

Mr Justice Scholes, dismissing the appeal, did not call upon Mr Sneath to reply. He agreed with Mr Yu that mere knowledge did not constitute possession, but said he was satisfied there was ample evidence upon which the Magistrate convicted.

Coronation Festivities In Pictures

A booklet which admirably illustrates Hongkong's Coronation celebrations, decorations and festivities, goes on sale tomorrow to the general public.

Produced by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., the booklet contains 64 attractive photographs produced on art paper, and is a splendid permanent record of the Coronation events in Hongkong. It is being offered at \$3 per copy.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles (which may be sent by air) are also shown below. Particulars of airmail rates and conditions of carriage can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17

Japan, 5 p.m.; B.O.A.C. Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Europe, 6 p.m.; S.A. India-China (Tonsin only), 6 p.m.; C.P.A. — By Surface.

Macau, 9 a.m.; 5 p.m.; as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18

Formosa, 1 p.m.; via C.A.T. U.S.A. (San Francisco), 12 p.m.; P.A.A. Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.; C.P.A. — By Surface.

Macau, 9 a.m.; 5 p.m.; as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.; North Borneo, 11 a.m.; Air France, 11.30 a.m.; C.P.A. — By Surface.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Boy, plenty has happened since the last time I saw you—got a new turtle and a new baby sister!"

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